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VOL. XI NO. 236 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th Oct.	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
13th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
20th ,,	MANTUA x ..		10,902
27th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,992
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx		11,430
19th ,,	CALEDONIA a		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOL A ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	PLASSY ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA a ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
a Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
19th Oct.	MANTOLA ..	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	MEKKARA ..	8,285
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

16th Oct.	SICILI ..		6,813
2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN† ..		6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA† ..		6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

1923		
13th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. Narkunda

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination
8th Oct.	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 8-30. a.m.
11th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	VASNA ..	Bosrah via Karachi
13th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war
17th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & S. Africa†

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., 7Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

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N. Y. K. LINE
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Osaka Maru	S. Kimura	3749	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	15th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	106	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	136	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	153

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
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225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
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75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,25,00,000
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MANAGING GOVERNORS:
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LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
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Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Amballa	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Beswada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore,
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency.)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur,
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur,
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore,	Serajgunge
Fyzabad,	Sholapur
Guntur	Sialkot
Gwalior	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla (Town Branch).
Hyderabad (Sind)	Srinagar,
Hubli	Sukkur
Indore	Surat
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tellicherry
Jalpaiguri	Tinnevelly
Jamshedpur	Trichinopoly
Jubbulpore	Trivandrum
Jullundur	Tuticorin
Kasauli	Ujjain
	Vellore
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
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R. A. BON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,300
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserved Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar.	Hafizabad.	Multan City.
Amballa City.	Hoshiarpur.	Montogomery.
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Gojra.	Ludhiana.	
Hapur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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DES RAJ MEHRA,
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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
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Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profits.
(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
(3) Accept an annual income for Life of about Rs. 236.
(4) Accept a Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 200 payable at death.
Should assured die before 50 his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.
Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

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DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER AND SALINE SOLUTION.
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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 30 pills. Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar), India.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE Health Literature To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (KATHIAWAD.)

Helpless and . . Starving Beggars.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Bungalow Girgaum Back Road BOMBAY

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FIRST 12 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Offices, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent CLERK in the line of Machinery. One knowing Gujarati, Marathi and Typewriting will be preferred. Good start to efficient men. Please apply to Box No. 9729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 17734

WANTED—AGENTS for selling Carriage Rubber Tyres all over India. Apply Box No. 9732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8660

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with Hospital experience. Pay Rs. 50 (fifty) rising to Rs 75 (seventy-five) by annual increment of Rs. 5 (five). Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 17710

WANTED.—A TYPIST, knowing a little of shorthand for Office work. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 9735, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8678

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to the Dyeing Master, experience necessary. Apply in writing, stating salary, experience and qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the MORARJEE GOCULDASS S. & W. Co., Ltd., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 17762

WANTED—A REPORTER for an English daily in Bombay. Must be a fast shorthand-writer and should have good knowledge of English and Marathi, Hindustani or Gujrati. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp, HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.

WANTED.—For the Shri Maharaniji Sahiba's Girls' School, Kotah, experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE HINDU HEAD MISTRESS, well up in Hindi, Needle work, and enforcing discipline. Salary according to qualifications with free unfurnished quarters close to the school. Applications not accompanied with copies of testimonials will not be considered. Apply mentioning the minimum salary required by the 31st October next to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah (Rajputana).
A 17705

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A YOUNG LADY seeks a POST as a COMPANION or a NURSERY GOVERNESS to look after one or two children in a respectable family, European or Indian, in Bombay or out-station. AGNES SOUZ, c/o Post Master, P. No. 9, Umerkadi.
B R8652

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TO BE LET.—81 Motlibai Street, Byculla, Esmail Vilas, first floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chucla Street,
C R8635

TO LET.—ROOMS for Voras Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Baza Market. Apply IDANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o. Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
L R8479

TO LET—At Santa Cruz, commodious and airy GROUND FLOOR, hall, four bedrooms, kitchen, bath room, store room and two verandahs. Apply to Box No. 9731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8654

TO LET—At Andheri, Murzbanabad Road, from 1st Nov. splendid modern BUNGALOW, beautifully situated with full view of Juhu and Versova, two floors with 6 rooms, spacious verandahs and terraces. Apply Mr. P. S. JOSHI, Civil Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.
C R8644

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JUST RECEIVED—A fresh consignment of KING EIGHT Motor Cars, 8 Cylinder, 60 H.-P., in perfect working order, self-starter, selling nearly half price. Write Box No. 9726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R8634

BUICK—1920 model, 6 cylinder, wire wheels, slightly used, highly suitable for Taxi work. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 17652

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JUBBULPORE.
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.
(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification revised 1920).

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland cement on the market. Test Certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ld.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

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SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal: Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle".
16680

FLOOR TILES

FLOOR TILE—Floor tiles made in beautiful colours and patterns. Can be seen laid in first class buildings in Bombay and Karachi. Write to BHARAT PATENT TILES, CO., 220, Cherabazaar, Bombay Tel. 5436.
C17680

OPTICO—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Wilson Goggles, Bishop Chains and Ribbons.
N R8545

THE COMMERCIAL AGENT to the German Consulate General, for British India and Ceylon, who is also Honorary Secretary for India to the Leipzig Sample Faire, is shortly proceeding to Germany. Those desiring German business, agencies, special connections etc., address him at 6, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
T R8676

SEE THE SMILES of great Contentment and joy on the face of master, mistress and boy
Happiness reveals
Digestible meals
Cooked with COCOGEM which does not cloy.
THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.,
Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 17664

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE.—9 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE 14 in. verticle FLOUR MILLS, 15 tons BONE CRUSHING MACHINE and small hand grinders: "A1" ENGINEERING CO., Pot Box No. 2124, Bombay.
K R8668

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for October Vacation Classes have begun. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R8636

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000, Sound business, Profit 40 per cent. guaranteed. Apply "SHARMA", Vile Parla East, P. O. Andheri.
E R8637

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

	Per column inch per insertion.
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. S. NARIELWALA & SONS, will REMOVE from 15th instant from 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort to their own premises "SHAPUR HOUSE," Cawasji Patel Street, (opp. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) Fort.
R8677

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY proposes to appoint for a term of three years, a PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY in its School of Economics and Sociology in place of Professor Patrick Geddes. Applications stating qualifications and terms should reach the UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR before the 15th November, 1923.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5th October, 1923.
C17758

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADTINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Re. 10 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1923 and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 5th day of November, 1923, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of October, 1923. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of October, 1923 to the 3rd day of November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LIMITED.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October, 1923.
C17756

TO LET

WELL ventilated airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Floors of CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, and basement Ground floor portions of the first and second floors and 3rd and 4th floors of the premises till recently occupied by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Hornby Road, Opp. Sir J. J. Institution, admirably suitable for large or small offices according to requirements. Electric Lifts, Lights, Fans, tiled and Marble floorings, all modern conveniences and a copious supply of water. Apply Mr. DADY BURJOR, Asst. Secretary, Central Bank of India, Ltd.
C17759

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF LAND, admeasuring about 5,015 square yards, with a well-built fireproof iron structure thereon, situate at Lamington Road North, suitable for Motor Garages, Workshops, Godowns, etc. For further particulars apply to N. H. MOOS, Official Liquidator, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
17743

NOTICE FOR SALE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that different kinds of old and unserviceable machinery such as Pumps, Boilers, Locomotives, etc., lying in the Pipe Testing Yard workshop will be sold off by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1923, at Baroda at 2 p.m. in the P. T. Yard workshop opposite Baroda Ry. station.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The Machinery to be sold by auction can be seen in the P. T. Yard during office hours except Sundays and Holidays.

City Executive Engineer's Office,
Baroda, 13th September, 1923.
J. A. NAZARETH,
Executive Engineer, City Division.
17575

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO. LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at the hour of 3 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth day of October, 1923, when the sub-joined Resolution which was duly passed at the General Meeting of the Company held on 1st October, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That in Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company for the word and figure Rs. 25, the word and figure Rs. 50 shall be substituted."

Dated the 6th day of October, 1923.

By Order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.,
C17771 Secretary & Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO., have been appointed SOLE SELLING AGENTS for the products of the above Company, and all enquiries should therefore be sent to them at Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, or P. O. Box No. 281, Bombay.

MATHURADAS VISSONJI & Co.,
Managing Agents,
17782 9, Wallace Street.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AS the SPECIAL RESOLUTION reducing the face value of the share of this Bank to Rs. 15 has now been confirmed by the High Court, the shareholders are requested to present their share certificates at the Head Office for necessary endorsement of the reduction of capital.

B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
62.68, Apollo Street, Fort,
C17780

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Blankets or Cumblies, (2) Coats woollen, (3) Umbrellas waterproof and (4) Coats waterproof will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the dates mentioned against the respective tenders, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on MONDAY, the 26th November, 1923 and No. 4 on Thursday the 3rd January, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
TA C17747

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Hon. Secretary of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., up to the 25th October 1923, for the work of the new buildings proposed to be erected by the Society at Matunga on the City Improvement Trust Plots Nos. 66, 67, 68 and 69 Scheme V.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be forfeited in case any tender is withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the contract.

The Hon. Secretary does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Form of tender, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 at the office of the undersigned where plans and specifications of the work can also be inspected.

RAGHUNATH MUHUND & Co.,
Architects.
321, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th October, 1923. R8675

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the CONSTRUCTION of STORM-WATER DRAINS (1) in Colaba Road between the Baptist Church and Sassoon Dock 2nd Road, (2) in Napean Sea Road and (3) in Shepherd Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17th day of October, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 6th October, 1923.
C17781

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1924, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1923.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Storekeeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, dated 1st October 1923.
C17779

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, for the purchase and demolition of the main Exchange Building and Buyers' Rooms of the Association opposite the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Yard at Colaba.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Secretary in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to demolish the buildings, to remove the debris and to level up the ground to its original condition within three weeks from the date of acceptance of the tender.

The Association do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required and will show the buildings over to prospective tenderers by appointment.

By Order of the Board,
D. MEHTA,
C17772 Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SHIVJI RAGHAVJI has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property at an auction sale thereof held on the 26th day of September, 1923, under the instructions of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the Sub-Mortgagee of the property of which Mr. Tulsidas Tejpal is the owner. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Quit and ground tenure situate, lying and being on the west side of Doongery Cooly Street, Bhat Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 824, 837, New No. 6560, Old Survey Nos. 140-141 and New Survey Nos. 2793, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or warehouses built and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1321 and Street Nos. 424 and 428 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the house of Gangadas Vijbhukandas and on or towards the South by the house of Valji Framji and on or towards the East by the said Doongery Cooly hire.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.

MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17775

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SHIVJI RAGHAVJI has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property at an Auction Sale thereof held on the 27th day of September, 1923, under the instructions of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the Sub-Mortgagee of the property of which Mr. Tulsidar Tejpal is the owner. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax or ground situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 18,18, New Nos. 100-101, Old Survey Nos. 429, 429 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2-7632 together with the messuages tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 262 and 263 and Street No. 577 and 579 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dwarkadas Jagannath, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road formerly known as Breach Candy Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Moreshwar Janardhan and on or towards the South by the property of Savirtribai, widow of Atmaram Balkrishna.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.

MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C17774

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2363 of 1921.

NARSEY CHATURBHUJ and Another ..... Plaintiffs
versus
JOHN PASCOAL MISQUITTA and Others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of July, 1922, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time):—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowji, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette Tukde and Zilla Thana, bearing undermentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement Acres. Gunthas
34 F	117	15	5½
1783 (k)	117	26	5½

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowje, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette Tukdi and Zilla Thana, bearing undermentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Admeasurement Acres. Gunthas
1839 (k)	120	10	3½

THIRDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Mowje, Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette and Zilla Thana, bearing under-mentioned numbers:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Admeasurement Acres. Gunthas
1712	115	6	0	5½
1719	115	0	W	½
1687	114	0	35	6½

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
17709

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mia MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHHOTANI has agreed to sell to our client the property belonging to him as described in the schedule hereto.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Mahim Bazar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/35 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward, Ward No. 5459, Street Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and bounded, on or towards the North and East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the South by Bazar Gully leading to Fish Market and on or towards the West by the property of Mancharam Balgowan.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1923.

RUSTAMJI AND GINWALA,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.
C17777

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3945 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS AND CO., a firm.... Plaintiffs.
versus
KARIM JIWAN ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, Colaba Causeway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 465 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2560 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1A, bearing cadastral survey No. 418 of Colaba Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the property now in the occupation of Sorabji Modi, on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway, on or towards the North by the property now in the occupation Ardeshir Hormusji Gazdar and on or towards the South by Ormiston Road.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
TRUE COPY.
S. C. SADWALLA,
For Messrs. RANGA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C17674

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4883.

Auction Sale of Scrap Iron, Wire Rope; Pipes; Manilla Ropes and Slings, Life Jackets; Old linen; Empty Oil Casks; Drums; Tins; and Bottles; Empty Packing Cases and Casks; etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th October, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on Tuesday, the 9th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 237 and 237A, Case No. 9, Niagaum Road, near Spring Mill.

Building Street No. 12, 1805, 278, 491, 492, 816 Case No. 65A. 469, 58, 434, 977, Niagaum Bhoiwada Matunga, Bhoiwada Road, Khara Matunga and Vadula Village.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th, October, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings Street Nos. 215-217; 209-213; 195-207; 15-16; Case Nos. 18; 19; 43; 280; Parel Road Bhindi Bazar and Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 182-198; 143; 137-141; 141a; 133-135; 135a; 125-129; 131a; Cases No. 188; 193; 194; 195; 196; First Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
Telephone No. 1286.

A SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

Auction sale of 300 tons Wallace, Moulmain Indian second class Teak squares fresh stock On TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Abdulhoosein Mahomedally and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

D. W. N.—300 tons Wallace Moulmain Indian second class Teak squares average cubic ft. 29 fresh stock above 12 ft.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Suit No. 1492 of 1923.
Chotalal vs. Jivkorbai.

AUCTION SALE OF MORBI ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDLI'S GOOD-WILL, PLAYS, DRESSES, SCENERIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Prince's Street, old Small Cause Court Building. The goodwill, all the plays, dresses, sceneries, figures, etc., etc., of the above Company.

The goods on view are and 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be sold in one lot.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY THREE BUNGALOWS AT WARDEN ROAD MAHALAXMEE FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Sub-Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal on the premises on the dates and hours mentioned is under.

LOT NO. 9—Property at Warden Road on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground situate lying being at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, with the 3 bungalows, outhouses, etc., standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, New Nos. Old Survey No. 80 and New Survey No. 1/7098, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the other tenements under D Ward No. 3585, 3582, 3563, 65, and 3536 and Street Nos. 38-40, 42, 2 and 3 Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded on the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhavji Hariram, on the West partly by the property of Vandravandas Purshottamdas and partly by the property of Thakarsi Mulji, on the North by the seashore and on the South partly by the property of Vandravandas Purshottamdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the Sub-Mortgagee or to the undtrsigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji Belgaumwalla and Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgaumwalla, executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Hormusji Nowroji Belgaumwalla, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of 1st Marine Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and three-nineth of a square yard or thereabouts and registerd in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under C Ward No. 2429 and Street Nos. 64-65, 63 and 70 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property now or late of Burjorji Rustomji Katrak and on or towards the West partly by a private passage common to the hereditaments and premises hereby granted and to the property now or late of Aishabai Abdul Aziz and partly by public passage on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property now or late of Haji Sulleman and on or towards the South by the said 1st Marine Street and which said premises are in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the said Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji Belgaumwalla and Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgaumwalla, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 8th October, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTIES AT BRANCAVARA, DIV.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Bhica Damoder (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 8th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the undermentioned properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

House with a room covered with Palm leaves it is confronted in the East with the garden of Quella Cuxaby in the West with the house of Cumvar Bai in the North with a lane and in the South with Cortter or junction of wads it is situate in the Bazar on the Wadi of Vadceri in the same village of Brancavara its number in the Register of Land Tax is 181.

House with a room covered with tiles, it is confronted in the East with a road in the West with Quilla Cuxab and in the North and South with (esquina) corner on junction of Wadi. It is situated in the Wadi of Vadecera in the same village of Brancavara. Its number in the Register of Land Tax is 189.

One storied house confronted in the East with the house of Amaratlal Natu in the West and South with road and in the North with the house of Nagerdas Cuxal and road. It is situated in the Wadi of Vadeceri of the same village. Its number in the Register of Land Tax is 198.

Storied house with nine rooms, four on the ground floor two on the first floor, three on the second floor. It is covered with a terrace and has a garden. It is confronted in the East and North with a public road in the West with the house of Bani Bae, widow of Madhovji Verchanda, a Bania, in the South with the house of Mulchand Arachand. It is situated in the Wadi of Calivai of village of Brancavara. Its number in the Register of Land Tax is 227.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned:—

By order of the Banks and the Offices concerned 6 cases about 500 gross wooden Spools for cotton thread.

5 cases about 30 gross Playing Cards.

1 case about 40 pcs. "P" and "S" Motor Lamps.

2 Barrels Aniline Dyes.

8 Drums Sulpher Black.

19 Bundles Coir Ropes 4, 4½ and 5 size.

Miscellaneous articles viz:—One "Dayton" Electric Table Fan, four Cushion Chairs, one Wooden Cradle, six Magneto Testers, one English Safe.

A consignment of high quality French Wine viz:—

8 cases Beaune Bourgogne.

8 cases Chateau Cantinac Brown.

5 cases Graves Monopole Dry.

The above consignment of Wine will be sold in separate lots of one case or more as convenient to buyers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KAZI STREET OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Ismail Velsey Patel and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr Hussenbhoy Yoosuf and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th August 1922 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of October, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties.

SCHEDULE I.

All that piece or parcel of the land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kazi Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-five (65) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 828-829-830, New No. 7989-7992, Old Survey No. 1791-1792, New Survey No. 1111, Cadastral Survey No. 2606 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C" Ward No. 6099, Street No 21-23 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by Sweeper's passage on the West by Kazi Street, aforesaid, on the North by the House of Bai Hawa Bibi and on the South by the House of Haji Tar Mahomed Abba Sharif

SCHEDULE II.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kazi Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred (100) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 883, New No. 8049, Old Survey No. 1891, New Survey No. 1133, Cadastral Survey No. 2631 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6857 and Street No. 33-38 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by Kazi Street, aforesaid, on the West by a Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Baloomiya Pathanand on or towards the south by the property of Rabia Bibi and which said premises were formerly occupied by the Vendor's Mortgagor's and their tenants and are now occupied by the Vendors' tenants.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 123 Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, Fort or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th October, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone No. 5152.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant at their rooms at 3 p.m. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction made to order household and office furniture such as, Mahoganised English sliding dining table, dining room chairs to match large English mirror back side board tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinet, silver show cases, large book case, walnut polish oval mirror almirahs, billiard table with balls and ques, hatstands, fancy trapays, palm stands shaving stand, office table, revolving chairs, gramophone, gramophone stands, sinble and double iron bed, dressing chest of drawers, dressing Chacheval glasses ladies writing table, file cabinets, marble top tables, old brass ornaments, crockery and glassware, etc.

Property of a European gentleman and others.

Property on view.

BONAFIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WELL MADE AND WELL FINISHED FURNITURE OF EXQUISITE TASTE AND BEAUTY BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS CHESTERFIELD SUITES COVERS BY WHITE LAIDLOW. HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS PIANOLA WITH ROLLERS. BLACKWOOD, OLD AND OPENED FURNITURE. ETC.

SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale on SATURDAY, the 13th instant in Mallabar Villas, No. 12 Ridge Road, Mallabar Hill at 2.30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match by Whitaway, carved blackwood furniture, palm-stand, Roberts very rich tapestry lined sofa and carved chair to match English designed rocking chair, writing table and revolving office chair by Roberts, pianola with rollets, low arm chairs hat stands, carpets, handsome oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah with special hanging arrangements and box chelves, single mirror door almirah with secret drawers and cabinet cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, English crockery, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. W. Griffiths.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Paramount—Artcraft Drama, a

THOMAS H. INCE PRODUCTION

in five Reels.

"L'APACHE"

Don't miss

DOROTHY DALTON,

in a fascinating new role of life in the lights and shadows of "Gay Paree."

A Soul-stirring screen episode of a mistaken identity. Miss Dalton at her sublimest in a dual role—one a high-bred American Society Lady; another a pariah caste French danseuse of the underground world!

"The Apache Dance! Look at her! Look at the fire, the abandon, the—Gad! There is a girl who can do it right" Thus she helped the Paris revellers to "make a night of it." Little they knew of the sacrifice that had led her there, or of the brute, the "apache" king, who had twisted her arm and warned, "Remember, a little life in your dance to-night." Little she knew that she was dancing away the lives of two who carelessly watched, or that the night would bring a strange new life to her.

The Programme includes the International News and a 1-Reel Universal Comedy, "Out of Order" featuring NEELY EDWARDS.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PATRONS OF THE NOVELTY CINEMA

Will please note that the Management has, in accordance with their request, decided to exhibit hanceforth Pathe, Paramount, Gaumount, Universal, William Fox, and other English, American and Italian Best Productions only.

Commencing from Saturday 6th October.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Four Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Special Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
AT THE BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA Tel. No. 40106.

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

The World's Greatest Screen Actress in her Biggest Role

PRISCILLA DEAN

in Universal's Newest Jewel

WILD HONEY (In Seven Splendid Reels)

A Stupendous Picturization of Synthia Stockley's World Famous Novel.

WILD HONEY Gives Priscilla Dean Best Role of her Screen Career. A Cast worthy of the Story Supports

PRISCILLA DEAN

In Wild Honey. The most realistic and remarkable Flood scenes ever Screened are shown in

WILD HONEY.

There are many keys to Romance. The ending of a love affair or rather, the ending of preliminaries and the beginning of the Real Happiness—may be shown in a Photo-play in a hundred ways. But it is unique development that brings about the culmination of everything in the beautiful romance of Lady Vivienne in "Wild Honey" which has brought PRISCILLA DEAN in a Stellar role. The man in love with her finds some wild Honey in a fallen tree and brings it to her. A bee angrily follows and stings her on the lip! It is a CUPID'S MOMENT!!

NOVELTY CINEMA

Cinema Majestic

Presents
THIS WEEK ONLY.
By Special Request of its patrons
Maharastra Film Co's
Super Film

SINHGAD

Showing the Life of Shivajee and his famous Maratha Sardars. See this most popular Story of the Deccan depicted in brilliant Style.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla,
Presents
the Super picture

WHERE IS MY HUSBAND

featuring
the international beauty MISS JOSE COLLINS, with a nice comedy in the programme.

ADMISSION AT HALF RATES.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Nagpur:—Vyankatesh Theatre.
Tuesday 9th Oct. 1923 at 4-3 p.m (S.T.)
TURUNGACHYA-DARANT
Wednesday 10th Oct. 1923 at 9 p m. (S.T.)
SANNYASHACHA-SAMSAR
Saturday 13th Oct. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM
Sunday 14th Oct. 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
TO-DAY AT 6-15 AND 9-45 P.M.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, 10 p. m.
ELSIE FERGUSSON
IN
"FOOTLIGHTS"

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE MAN OF STEEL"

IMPERIAL

Presents
KOHINOOR PICTURE
VEER BHIMSEN
The Most Powerful mythological Photoplay.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

The following dramas will not be staged again in Bombay.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 10th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)
VIDYAHARANA,
Saturday 13th Oct. 1923 8-30 p. m. (Night)
VIRATANAYA,
Sunday 14th Oct. 1923 3 p.m. (Noon)
DRAUPADI

Manager,
G. N. Mandali

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The monsoon has weakened in Burma and northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, and southcoast, Madras.

The chief amounts are: Monywa one inch, Buriswan two, False Point four.

Forecast: Decrease in Bihar.

SIMLA, October 7.

There has been an increase of rain in Burma.

A western disturbance is beginning to affect the extreme north.

Rainfall has been local in Burma, Assam and Orissa and a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Gujerat, southwest Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon one and a half inches, Diamond Island and Yamethin three, Mandalay one and a half, Maymyo and Chhibas one and Madura one and a half.

Forecast:—A decresse in Upper Burma and some extension in the extreme north.

Earthquake Report:—A moderate earthquake with centre at a distance of about four thousand miles was recorded on Simla Seismograph at nine hours ten minutes.

WEATHER & CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Bihar and Orissa: 1st October 23.

Rain was general over the Province. The fall was heavy in Puri and Palamau, light in Bihar and moderate elsewhere. More rain is wanted all over Bihar and in Santal Parganas, Angul, Sambalpur and Manbhum.

Harvesting of Bhadoi crops continues. The condition of standing crops is good except in the areas damaged by the floods. Preparation of land for rabi crops is in progress. The price of common rice has risen in two districts fallen in four and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul was 8.08 seers a rupee against 7.32 seers last quoted and that maize was 12.11 seers against 12.19 seers. The supply of fodder is scarce in Shahabad. Cattle disease is reported from 12 districts. The condition of the standing crop in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good but more rain is wanted in some states for agricultural operations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m

Barometer Corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.89 inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 degrees
Wet bulb Thermometer	75.7 „
Dew Point	73.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	76% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 „
Minimum do do.	77.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 122
Full of Rain	„ 0.00
Total fall during month	„ 0.00
do. do. year	„ 77.56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th Oct.	„ 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Oct.	0	11	30	3	Oct.	6	7	16	2
	12	12	16	29	3	12	18	21	13	11
Sat.	6	7	59	25	8	6	1	16	19	0
	13	0	5	25	0		14	29	19	5
S.	7	8	48	26	8	7	2	19	18	3
	14	21	6	26	5		15	11	18	2
M.	8	9	31	27	8	8	3	11	17	4
	15	21	54	27	9		15	48	20	11
Tu.	9	10	13	28	6	9	3	56	16	7
	16	22	42	29	0		16	25	15	6
W.	10	10	54	29	1	10	4	41	16	1
	17	23	25	29	10	17	2		14	7
Tha.	11	11	35	29	5	11	5	23	15	11
	18					18	17	41	14	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear Humidity is in excess in the southwest of the province, but locally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was almost normal at Muitan, where the minimum was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded, and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind and west Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below the average in the former area and southwest Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual in upper Sind and locally lower in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over south Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Moisture in the air is in excess at Ahmedabad and Veraval. Maximum temperature was lower than usual on the southeast Kathiawar coast, and the minimum at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the east Central Provinces and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Berar and at Nagpur. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was locally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded, and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear over northeast Hyderabad and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and the southeast Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and at Poona.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in southeast Madras. Madras reports 0.81 in; of rain. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

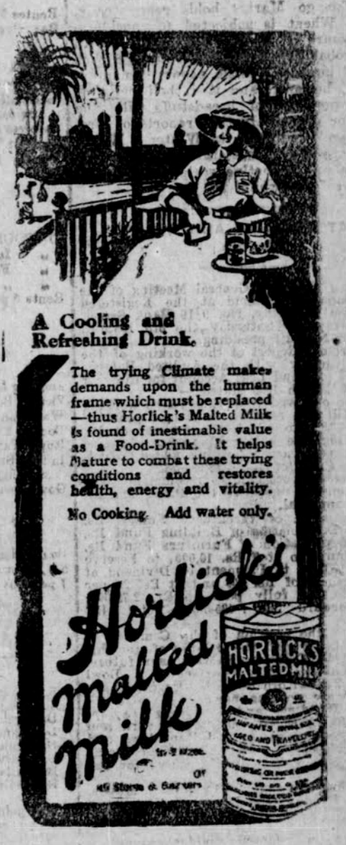
Daily Weather Telegram for the 5th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The monsoon continues active in Burma and northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Bihar, and local in Upper Burma, and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Kashmir.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point, Rangoon, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu one inch; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy two; Mandalay one; Dhubri one and a half; Silchar three; Darjiling, Cox's Bazar, Bogra one, Barisal one and a half; Chittagong, Naya Dumka four; Madras two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hrs.	Maximum of last 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Last 24 hrs.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 5th	91.5	67.3	..	0	0
Jask	..	98.5	69.1	..	0 — 0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	.. — ..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	..	97.2	73.8	..	4.62 — 0.41
Rawalpindi	..	92.8	59.1	..	12.71 — 0.94
Lahore	..	99.6	73.6	..	10.98 — 1.00
Hissar	..	97.2	64.7	..	10.59 + 8.12
Ambala	..	91.6	67.7	..	20.11 — 3.47
Delhi	..	92.0	72.1	..	24.91 + 2.08
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	..	92.6	68.2	..	13.91 — 0.10
Mainpuri	..	87.9	67.4	..	31.74 + 8.25
Jhansi	..	90.0	68.2	..	30.12 — 3.35
Cawnpore	..	86.0	69.1	..	48.11 + 1537
Allahabad	..	88.7	63.9	..	35.01 + 0.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	..	94.9	73.4	..	3.64 + 1.36
Karachi	..	82.6	73.1	..	8.98 — 1.91
Ajmer	..	90.4	67.0	..	12.08 — 5.71
Jaipur	..	94.7	62.5	..	18.62 — 3.15
Kotah	..	93.6	70.2	..	42.87 + 1645
Mount Zabu	..	76.8	61.3	..	31.11 — 2673
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA					
West—					
Bhuj	..	93.5	71.1	..	5.39 — 8.01
Dwarka	..	86.0	77.1	..	4.36 — 8.19
Veraval	..	83.1	74.0	..	7.12 — 1022
Rajkot	..	97.1	63.0	..	10.32 — 1454
Bhavnagar Para	..	92.2	69.3	..	17.53 — 2.15
Surat	..	91.1	72.4	..	25.95 — 1811
Ahmedabad	..	97.4	72.7	..	13.36 — 1416
Deesa	..	100.2	68.6	..	6.16 — 1726
Neemuch	..	88.7	68.4	..	27.18 — 0.04
Indore	..	89.3	69.8	..	33.15 + 2.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubulpore	..	86.9	64.3	..	73.54 + 2356
Saugor	..	86.8	68.6	..	62.06 + 2132
Hoshangabad	..	88.1	69.4	..	54.87 + 9.58
Khandwa	..	92.8	61.6	..	20.60 — 6.41
Akola	..	91.5	64.5	..	21.02 — 5.48
Amraoti	..	90.5	68.3	..	19.72 — 8.87
Nagpur	..	89.6	67.7	..	43.54 + 0.07
Chanda	..	89.6	65.0	..	44.05 — 3.34
Balpur	..	87.7	70.4	..	48.22 + 3.18
KONKAN—					
Bombay	..	87.3	76.4	..	77.49 + 9.89
Ratnagiri	..	84.5	75.1	..	92.78 — 2.15
Mormugao	..	83.1	75.1	..	103.38 + 1681
Karwar	..	86.5	73.2	..	127.89 + 1801
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	..	91.9	66.9	..	15.59 — 3.38
Ahmednagar	..	88.6	64.6	..	17.02 — 1.26
Poona	..	86.8	63.7	..	16.46 — 5.04
Sholapur	..	92.9	68.7	..	10.77 — 3.07
Bijapur	..	90.1	70.1	..	9.35 — 5.18
Belgaum	..	83.9	64.7	..	47.95 + 7.75
Aurangabad	..	88.2	69.0	..	20.51 — 2.99
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	89.0	65.8	..	28.46 — 7.05
Hyderabad	..	87.9	66.0	..	21.78 — 3.24
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	..	87.2	76.1	..	129.81 + 2179
Calicut	..	85.8	77.1	..	123.38 + 3444
Cochin	..	84.7	77.1	..	109.63 + 3472
Colombo	..	..	..	..	.. — ..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	..	94.8	73.7	..	19.22 — 5.63
Bellary	..	95.3	73.5	..	4.57 — 7.60
Cuddapah	..	94.8	73.4	..	8.96 — 1102
Madras	..	93.6	73.2	0.41	12.30 — 4.64
Bangalore	..	84.0	64.8	..	15.02 — 5.53
Coimbatore	..	91.0	70.4	..	6.31 + 0.24
Trichinopoly	..	96.1	78.4	..	3.36 — 4.42
Negapatam	..	92.6	78.9	..	4.63 — 6.60


A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.
The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.
No Cooking. Add water only.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICKS MALTED MILK

HALF-WATT FITTINGS LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S. REPORT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

Cotton.—The inherent strength of the fundamentals of the cotton position has rarely been so completely demonstrated as during the last few days. In addition to previous disturbing problems, which alone were considered by many as pointing to lower prices, the market has been subjected to three new adverse occurrences in quick succession, the coal strike, the Italian-Greek clash with its rather alarming international possibilities, and finally the greatest upheaval of the destructive forces of nature on record; it is too early as yet for exact figures, but aside from the frightful loss of life, estimates of the elimination of material wealth range into such enormous figures, that, even allowing for exaggerations, the disaster is probably without precedent.

And yet the cotton market has been absolutely unaffected, except possibly to the extent of temporarily checking the advance on the low Bureau Report; the slight reaction in Liverpool on Monday, reflected in our market on Tuesday, was forgotten yesterday, with the undertone of the market decidedly strong notwithstanding a weekly weather report that was rather less bullish than had been expected.

It was, however, unfavourable enough, especially as to the Atlantic and Gulf States to again bring into prominence the fact that regardless of strikes, wars, or earthquakes, the world is facing a decided scarcity of cotton a few months from now. There were signs yesterday that Southern mills were commencing to buy freely in this market and it is probable that demand of that character will continue to be a supporting factor of sufficient importance to more than offset the increasing hedge sales that must be expected, as picking and marketing extend throughout the cotton belt.

Under these circumstances, we continue to feel that the present price level is likely to prove at least a fair criterion of the minimum value of the crop and that as the season progresses and scarcity develops, higher levels will probably be seen. We think those spinners who take advanatge of temporary recessions to gradually accumulate their supplies will be well pleased with their action in due course.

Coffee.—There has been no special feature to the market, and business has been on a restricted scale; September is in strong hands with no pressure of actual deliveries and this creates some nervousness on the part of December shorts. On the other hand, there is little speculative buying owing to the uncertainty as to what the Brazilian Government will do. The outlook is for a continuance of narrow scalping markets for some time.

Sugar.—The market has generally had a firm undertone recently and the belief is becoming more general that for the balance of this season at least the local situation will continue fairly strong. Interest in the next Cuban crop is increasing and complaints of drought in parts of the island had a strengthening effect, but on the advance there was considerable selling of March supposed to be for Cuban interests.

The Chicago Market holds very steady, although Wheat is subjected to considerable pressure of Canadian hedging with every probability that the volume of such sales will increase. Some export demand is apparent, however, and it is believed that rather large lines of breadstuffs will be needed for Japan; further reports of probable large reduction in Winter Wheat acreage are also a sustaining feature. It looks like an attractive scalping market either way for a while.

BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.,

The Third Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9/19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 6th instant, Mr. Haji Naranji presiding.

The Directors Report of the working of the Company together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1923 stated:—

It will be observed that this year's working of your Mill has resulted in a nett profit of Rs. 5,16,984-13-2 to which the amount of Rs. 2,000-8-4 being the balance brought forward from last year's account being added, makes up a total Profit of Rs. 5,18,985-5-6.

Your Directors now beg to recommend the appropriations as under of the Profit amount with your approval.

To Depreciation of Machinery Fund Rs. 1,27,100; to Depreciation of Building Fund Rs. 1,00,000; to Depreciation of Furniture Fund Rs. 1,000; to Bonus to staff Rs. 10,000; to Reserve Fund Rs. 95,000; to Payment of Dividend at Rs. 12 per share of Rs. 150 and at Rs. 20 per share of Rs. 250 fully paid up Rs. 2,72,000; to Carry forward Rs. 435-5-6; Total Rs. 5,18,985-5-6.

Looking to the position of the Company it is not expected to call the balance of uncalled Capital of the Company in the near future. Two new Calendar Machines one of 7 Bowl and one of 3 Bowl ordered from England have arrived and are working now.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery are insured for Rs. 36,60,000 and cotton, yarn and cloth and stores godowns and Bungalows and shawls are separately insured. Your Profit and fixed charges have been insured for Rs. 4,60,000.

4,60,000. Two of your Directors Messrs. Sorabji L. Panday and Rachavji Khimji retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The report was adopted, divident as recommended by the directors was sanctioned and retiring directors were re-elected for the ensuming year.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Octr 6.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Octr 1923.

Cotton	2916 Bales
Wheat	4923 Cwts.
Linseed	7397 "
Rape, etc	435 "
Gingellyseed	46 "
Poppyseed	119 "
Groundnute	2497 "
Castorseed	3630 "
Rice	26998 "
Myrabollams	984 "
Cottonseed	6853 "
Mowrasseed	104 "
Gram	2033 "
Jowar	690 "
Masur	Nil
Bajry	574 "
Kirki	1446 "
Coal	2288 Ton.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/4.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 9/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 5/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 497.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 547.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 537.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 153.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.55-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 76.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.30.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.20.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks 2000 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Oct. 5.	
Tele. Transfers	1/4 5/16	Steady.
Bar Gold	£4-10-4	Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	3 3/4	Steady

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct 6. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 17/32
Fcs. Demand	490
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	232
Japan	15 1/2
Singapore	174

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.,

	London, Oct. 5.
Exchange on London in Paris	76.70
" " " Germany	2,730,000,000
" " " Italy	101.05
Stockholm	17.20
Christiania	28.93
Amsterdam	11.60
Switzerland	28.48
Belgium	92.85
Athens	295.00 Yesterday.
	New York Oct. 5.
Demand Bills	455.50

	London, Oct. 5.
Rentes 3 per cent.	56
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/4
" " 2 months hence	31 3/16

Closing Tone of silver:—India bought cash and India and China sold forward—steady at fall.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2
Weekly Bullion Shipment	£ 144-935

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Oct. 5.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rents 5 per cent	28 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 5.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 3/4 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 3/8+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 5/8 +1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 1/2+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 43 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69 3/8+1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	59 3/8+1/4

	London, Oct. 5.
Conversion Loan	£ 78 5/8
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 1/2
5 per cent "	118

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78/6.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Bar gold ready s. 90-4.
Silver ready d. 31-12.
Silver forward d. 31-3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—India buying for immediate shipment, India bought to cover sales, China and America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 6

Ready 25/3/3.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Asho	25—3—3	25—3—0	25—3—0	
Kartak	25—3—6	25—3—3	25—3—3	

Coji Mandi.
Asho 0—3—0
Kartak 0—5—0
Tone Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, October 6.

Ready 79—8—

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79—8—0	79—2	79—2—0	
Kartak	78—10—0	78—7—0	78—7—0	

Coji Mandi
Asho 1—2—0
Kartak 1—14—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 6.

A drop of 58 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some long liquidation and scattered selling. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 14 points lower. The market declined on hedge selling and long liquidation. Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 5th Inst. (2.5 p.m.) as under:—

"Market may go back somewhat owing "marketing of crop and apathy trade, "but position sound. Think purchase on "any setback."

In sympathy with the sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 499-0, i.e., Rs. 8 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April May. At the opening of the session, on buying by Offices and Marwari Jobbers the prices advanced to Rs. 503/-. The rate then declined to Rs. 501/- on selling by Cutcha Candy brokers and on office. Again on buying by offices the prices improved to Rs. 503/-. After meagre fluctuations the bazar remained steady at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 504 1/2. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 503 1/2 going down by half a rupee, closed steady at Rs. 504 1/2 on buying by offices. Fine M.G. Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 455/- and advanced to Rs. 456/- on buying by a European Exporter. It then going down by half a rupee, advanced gradually to Rs. 457/- on continued buying by a European Exporter and an office. After meagre fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 457 1/2. Fully good M.G. Bengal Decr./January was Rs. 400/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the offtake was quite nominal. About 1500 bales only were reported to have changed hands.

COLABA QUOTATIONS AT (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Octr. 6.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	504 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	402
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	458 1/2

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

New York market is quiet.

Mid Americans Spot Retail request		16.84
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		18.60
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	27.79—80
	Mar.	27.80—87
	May.	27.77—81
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	27.90
" " "	Jan.	27.65

	Liverpool, Oct. 5. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct.	15.96—14
	Jan.	15.40—12
	Mar.	15.21—10
	May	15.01—08

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 5. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	15.96—14
Nov.	15.70—12
Dec.	15 57—13
Jan.	15.40—12
Feb.	15.30—11
Mar.	15.21—10
April	15.11—09
May	15.01—08
June	14.85—07
July	14.67—05
Aug.	14.27—05
Sept.	13.63—07
Oct.	13,30—07

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 5. Today's Price.
Oct.	17.34—36
Nov.	17.39—36
Dec.	17.42—40
Jan.	17.45—40
Feb.	17.50—40
Mar.	17.55—40
April	17.59—41
May	17.63—37
June	17.63—37
July	17.63—37
Aug.	17.63—37
Sept.	17.63—37

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 64/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/5.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/5.
5 per cent Bonds due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/9.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1936 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The share market remained closed to-day.

	London. Oct. 5.	
Chartered Bank		£ 19 1/2
Hongkong		" 124
P. & O. Bank Corp		" 44 1/2
Eastern Bank	Ex Div.	" 5 1/4
National Bank		" 13 1/4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct. 5
M. G. Bengal Good	9.85
" " Fully Good	10.25
" " Fine	10.65
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.80
" " " Fully Good	11.30
" " " Fine	11.80
M. G. Broach, Good	12.55
" " Fully Good	12.95
" " Fine	13.35
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.75
" " Fully Good	10.15
" " Fine	10.55

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 5 Today's Irio
October	16.02+08
November	—
December	—
January	15.45+07
February	—
March	15.24+07
April	—
May	15.03+06
June	—
July	14.65+07
August	—
September	—
Egyptian Nov.	17.75
Jan.	17.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, Oct. 5.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	48,000
" Imports	34,000
" Stocks	299,000
Actual Weekly Sales	29,000
Water Twist	2
Printers Cloth	39

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 6. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	15.76—20
Nov.	15.46—25
Dec.	15.23—28
Jan.	15.17
Feb.	—
Mar.	15.00—21
April	—
May	14.80—21
June	—
July	14.53—17
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Egyptians. Nov.	17.14
Jan.	17.25
May	17.43
July	17.43

AMERICAN MARKET.

	New York, Oct. 5.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " Continent	—
Futures at New York Oct.	28.20—50
" " " Dec.	27.78+35
" " " Jan.	27.34—39
" " " March	27.35—56
" " " May	27.37—56
Spot Cotton at New York	28.75—45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.25—25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.10—70
" " " Mar.	27.05—65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14 7/8
Silver—Foreign mined	63 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Oct. 5. To-day's Prices.	
Futures at New York.	Oct.	28.20—50
	Jan.	27.34—39
	Mar.	27.35—56
	May	27.37—56

AMERICAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 5.
Week's Receipts of Cotton U. S. Ports	344,000
" Exports to Great Britain	70,000
" " to France and Continent	148,000
" " to Japan	30,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	492,000
" " at Interior Ports	666,000

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 5.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Quoted	41/3
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	44/9
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	23/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Paid	42/6
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone—

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal: Cardiff to Bombay — 14

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Ready.	Same Terms. Rs. a. p.	Real Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	8 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	—
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	12 10 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	—
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	68 0 0	—
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 7 0	
Wheat, Sept.	—	
Linseed, April/May	12 15 0	
Linseed Sept.	—	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	16 0 0	

SEEDS.

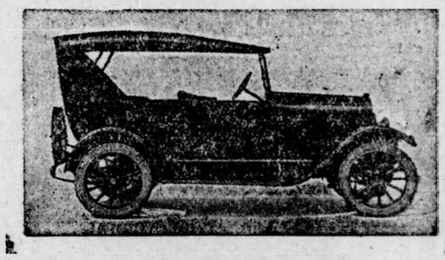
London, Oct. 5,

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N Sellers Steady	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers	£ 20
J/F Sellers Quiet	17
TONE OF RAPESEED—	
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Nominal	21 7/8
TONE OF LINSEED—Good Trade.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D Sellers	2 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers Steady	£ 17 1/2

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1711.

LINSEED

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Tone — £ 21 1/8 Value.

Good business at rather firmer rates.

" months
" N/D Buyers, etc., Done 41 7/8
" Tone J/A Paid 38/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec. Sellers	24/7

Tone—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. 13 3/4

Tone—Quiet,

Plantation First Latex crepe Oct. 15

Tone—

METALS.

	London, Oct. 5.
English best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 19 net F.O.B

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 6. Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	82 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	93 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Oct. 6. Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	75 8 0
Copper	1/	75 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	75 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 8 0
Copper	2/	76 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	72 0 0
Peach Toka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		81 0 0
Brass Bars		80 0 0
Pat Kila		64 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		86 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		85 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		76 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, per lb.	Oct. 6 Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
David	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Pitkamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Japan	No. 42/2	1 10 0
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 6

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, October 7. Rs. a. p.
Khasas—	
Textile	1 1 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 6
Elphinstone	1 0 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix	1 5 6
Pearl	1 5 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Balta) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Fazal per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth x quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 0
Century (Jingle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 0
Pahelwan	1 3 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Sastas—	
Faraney per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 6
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1126 per piece	—
No. 129 1/2 per piece	—
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yardas—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 6
Check Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check Grey Drill—	
Pasari per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile .. Per Piece	—
Assortment Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7 5 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile .. Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D. Bacheal "	8 12 0
Chavan No. 0124	—
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

KNEW HER HUSBAND.

"I say, Gadsby," said Mr. Smith, entering the fishmonger's shop with a lot of tackle in his hand, "I want some fish to take home. Put them up to look as if they'd been caught to-day, will you?"

"Certainly, sir. How many?"

"Oh, you'd better give me three or four mackerel. Make it look decent in quantity without appearing to exaggerate, you know."

"Yes sir. You'd better take salmon, though."

"Why What makes you think so?"

"Oh, nothing, except that your wife was here early this morning and said if you dropped in with your fishing-tackle I was to persuade you to take salmon, if possible, as she liked that best."

THEN HE CAME OUT.

The Florida beach and blue sea looked inviting to the tourist, but before venturing out to swim he thought he would make sure.

"You're certain there are no alligators here?" he inquired of the guide.

"Nossuh," replied the latter, grinning broadly. "Ain' no' gators byah."

Reassured, the tourist started out. As the water lapped about his chest he called back: "What makes you so sure there aren't any alligators?"

Dey's got too much sense," bellowed the guide. "De sharks done skeered dem all away."

NO WONDER IT STOPPED.

A Swede was working for a farmer who demanded punctuality above everything else. The farmer told him he must be at work every morning at four o'clock sharp.

The man failed to get up in time, and the farmer threatened to discharge him. Then the man bought an alarm clock, and for some time everything went along smoothly. But one morning he reached the field fifteen minutes late. The farmer discharged him, in spite of his protestations that his alarm clock was to blame.

Returning to his room, the discharged 'employe' determined to find out the cause of his downfall. He took the clock to pieces and discovered a dead cockroach among the works.

"Well," he said, "Ah tank it base no wonder the clock wouldn't run—the engineer bane daid."

PUZZLING.

Mother was out and Sister Sue was dressing so six-year-old Bobby had to entertain Sue's young man. He began to ply the unfortunate caller with questions.

"Mr. Knott," he began, "what is a papinjay?"

"Why—er—a popinjay is a—er—vain bird."

"Are you a bird, Mr. Knott?"

"No, of course not."

"Well, that's funny. Mother said you were a popinjay, and father said there was no doubt about your being a jay, and Sue said there didn't seem to be much chance of your popping, and now you say you aren't a bird at all."

SPORTING NEWS

CRIKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

The Elphinsone Cricket Club met the Bombay Gymkhana in a cricket matche on Sunday on the ground of the latter. The home team having won the toss, elected to go in batting first and succeeded in taking up the total score to 162. The skipper of the home team having despayed splendid cricket topped the score. Gillepie and Moore considerably weakened the bowling as Bhapoo and Elavia and contributed 27 and 34 respectively. Bhapoo and Elavia, however, proved very effective later on by having to their credit commendable bowling average. After lunch, the Elphinstonians went out to bat. Their start was, indeed, better than their adversaries. Dolly Kapadia, did not remain long in the wicket; his score being only 24. Lilawalla and Elavia took great advantage of the slow bowling of Andrews, Simpson and Gillepie and carried the score from 50 to 145. Lilavwalla having stood the test of the trundling of Hosie was easily caught on the slip by Simpson in the first over of Moore. Likewise Lilavwalla, who scored 54, Elavia playing a faultless game had to his credit 50 runs. The match as was expected, resulted in a win for the visitors by 3 wickets and 14 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(1st innings).

	Runs.
Andrews R. c Elavia b Bhapoo	10
Hosie A. (Capt.) c Elavia b Bhapoo	44
Phillips G. C. c Contractor b Bhapoo	7
Mackdonell J. c Contractor b Bhapoo	12
Farquharson J. c Elavia b Bhapoo	4
Moore H. c Contractor b Elavia	27
Cumming W. Bld Bhapoo	3
Cunningham T. Bld Elavia	2
Gillepie Comd c Contractor b Wadia	34
Simpson A. c Darcowalla b Elavia	12
Dennis J. not out	0
Extras	7
Total runs	162

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

(1st innings).

	Runs.
Elchidana J. bld Gillepie	6
Reporter M. c Moore b Simpson	16
Kapadia D. K. (Capt) c Andrews B. Simpson	24
Lilavwalla S. c Simpson b Moore	54
Elavia J. c run out b Cunningham	50
Parekh T. not out	8
Darcowalla S. bd Gallepie	5
Contractor N. run out	0
Khambatta F. did not bat	
Wadia H. did not bat.	
Bhapoo B. did not bat.	
Extras	13
Total	176

HINDU GYMKHANA v. CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

On the Hindu Gymkhana ground, an interesting match was played yesterday when the Home team beat the Catholic Gymkhana by 95 runs and 7 wickets. The Catholics going in first, scored only 118 runs to which the Hindus replied with 213 runs at the expense of only three wickets. For the former only three men ran their score into double figures, R. Waskar's 47 which included 7 fours, and Rufino's 28 were very creditable contributions to their side while the rest fell before the Hindu bowling like nine pins. The most exhilrating cricket of the day was seen at the third wicket stand of the Hindus when Jai and his skipper added 141 rung to the score between themselves. Jai was very unfortunate to lose his wicket at this stage, when he had made 78 and certainly looked like scoring the 5th century of the season. He had however the consolation of having been able to complete 1,000 runs for the season yesterday. His score included 10 fours and one 6. Swami's unbeaten score of 106 runs, which includes 10 fours and 5 sixes was highly creditable. The Catholic bowling however was very poor, and fielding worse. For the Hindus, Gandhi took 5 wickets for 23 runs and Pathare captured 3 for 26.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

M. C. Pinto b Shivram	4
R Wazkar c Date, b Rana	47
J. Pais c Date b Kothare	1
B. Wazkar b Kothare	2
Rufino c Swami b Rana	28
Bunyan b Gandhi	8
J. H. Sequeira b Gandhi	0
A. Sequeira b Gandhi	12
Pat. Sequeira not out	12
P. Powel c Pathare b Kothare	4
Richards b Gandhi	6
Extras	5
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kothare	10	2	26	3
P. Shivram	8	0	34	1
Gandhi	8.5	0	23	4
C. Rana	7	0	30	2

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

V. P. Date l.b.w. Bunyan	1
H. A. Mahale, l.b.w. B. Wazkar	4
L. P. Jai b Richards	78
Swami not out	106
Shivram not out	16
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total	213

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. Wazkar	8	1	39	1
Bunyan	7	0	39	1
Pais	1	0	14	0
Rufino	2	0	26	0
R. Wazkar	3	0	21	0
J. Sequeira	3	0	47	0
Richards	4	0	26	1

CRICKET IN NASIK.

The first tie of the senior Cricket Shield Competition was played between the Nasik High School and The New English School Nasik, on the 3rd and 4th instant on the Nasik High School Grounds and resulted in a win for the former by 44 runs. Master Savant, Master Kohak from the Nasik High School and Master Kale and Master Dole from New English School played well.

The Nasik High School will meet The St. George School in the finals.

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BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for the 7th meeting on Wednesday, the 10th instant commencing at 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

1. Tent Pegging.—(Double Pegs. 2. High Jumping. 3. Polo Ball Race. 4. Wrestling on Horseback.—Bareback, without spurs.) 5. Scurry. Practice for the sports will be held on the Marine Lines Maidan on Monday morning. A band will play during the afternoon.

FOOTBALL IN SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The final in the Durand Football Tournament was played this evening in fine weather. The match was well contested and drew a record of spectators. The 1st Cheshire Regiment beat the 2nd Essex Regiment by one goal to love, the goal having been scored within three minutes of the commencement of the play. Lord Rawlinson gave away the Cups and prizes. Her Excellency Lady Reading watched the game.

FOOTBALL AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The final match in the Madras Rugby Football Tournament was played this evening on the Island Ground before a large gathering of spectators. Among the distinguished visitors present was Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. The contesting teams were the Madras Gymkhana A and Ceylon Rugger Union. It was an exciting game throughout and when the whistle blew the Madras Gymkhana ran out winners by eleven points to five. Both the teams displayed splendid form but the combination of Madras team was decidedly superior. Gardner, Clarke, Spence, and Farquharson on Ceylon side were always prominent and the last named scored Ceylon's only goal shortly after the kick off. On the Madras side every one performed his part with commendable skill. At half time they had to their credit three tries (six points) as against Ceylon's five points The latter could not make much headway although they made desperate attempts and several times they were robbed of their balls through clever defence of Madras. Carrik was conspicuous among the winners' forwards scoring one try and a goal, while Evans and English also added a try each to their side.

The match was refreed by Mr. F.R. Cleghorn and on the conclusion of the game Her Excellency presented the handsome Cup to the winners amidst loud cheers.

The sides were: J.C. Kyle (Back), E.S Conner, B.P. Evans, H.H. English, D. Cameron (Threequarters), F. Sayers, G.C. Mann (Halfbacks), F.A.I. Richardson, R.B. Carrik, J.E. Cumming, D.G. Roy, Ian Cumming, C.A. Innes, C.H.R. Wynne (Forwards); Ceylon Rugger Union:— L. Gardner (Back), R.G.E. Laird, M.D. Clark, K.H. Robinson, B. Reekie (Threequarters), R.W.G. Spence, J.D Farquharson (Halfbacks), G. Adams, J.G. Hammond, R.W. Romer, F.I.S. Sutreland, H.W. Sampson, R.J. Hartley, P.H. Greig, W.M. Miller, (Forwards).

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, October 6.

Today's Football matches results are as under:—

LEAGUE DIVISION I.

Birmingham one Blackburn one; Burnley one Aston Villa two; Chelsea one Cordiff City two; Everton one Liverpool nil; Manchester City one Arsenal nil; Middlesboro five Nottingham Forest two; Notts County Nil Tottendam nil; Preston North End one; Sheffield United one; Sunderland two; Bolton Wonderers two; West Bromwich two; Huddersfield four; West Ham one Newcastle United nil.

LEAGUE DIVISION II.

Bury nil; South Shields one; Clapton Orient nil; Leeds United one; Coventry City three; Fulham nil; Crystal Palace one; Nelson one; Hull City nil; Derby County one; Leicester City nil; Bradford City one; Oldham three; Manchester United two; The Wednesday two; Blackpool two; Southampton one; Bristol City nil; Stockport County one; Barnsley one; Stoke one Fort Vale nil.

LEAGUE DIVISION III (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Aberdare one; Reading nil; Bristol Rovers two; Brentford nil; Charlton two; Newport one; Exeter two Lipton one; Gillingham one; Northampton one; Norwich one; Bournemouth one; Portsmouth one; Brighton three; Southend nil; Millwall nil; Swansea two; Queens Park nil; Watford nil; Plymouth Argylle one Swindon three Merthyr nil.

LEAGUE DIVISION III (NORTHERN SECTION.)

Accrington nil; Walsall three; Bardford three; Barrow nil; Chesterfield four Southport nil; Crewe one; Ashington three; Doncaster one; Wrexham nil; Halifax two Wolverhampton two; Hartlepools one Grimsly one; Lincoln City two; Darlington nil; New Brighton nil; Tranmere nil; Rotherham nil; Rochdale nil; Wigan nil; Durham one.

SCOTISH LEAGUE.

Ayr nil; Notherwell nil; Celtic four; Clyde nil; Clydebank two; St. Mirren two; Dundee one; Rangers four; Falkirk nil; Aberdeen nil; Hamilton two; Queens Park one; Bibernians four; Raith nil; Morton nil; Kilmarnock two; Patrick two; Airdriecnians one; Third Lanark two; Hearts one.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

THE ASANSOL PLATE.—Division I—About 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in fourth division.

Mr. Choraria's SUNDAY 7-12, Hutchins	1
Mr. Galstaun's MAYPOLE 9-0, Harrison	2
Mr. Dee's GAME BALL 9-2, Dobie	3
Mr. White's GRAB 8-4, Baker	4

Totalizators paid Rs. 19 win Rs. 14/8 and 17 places.

THE SOPWITH PLATE.—About 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Highweight handicap for horses in fourth division which have never won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over.

Mr. Tarrant's TEA TIME 9-11, Sutchins	1
Mr. Polton's SILENCE 7-7, Seastream	2
Mr. Collingwood's PARADISE 8-8, Marland	3
Mr. Dee's BALLYANXIOUS 8-0, Dobie	4

Totalizators paid Rs. 61 win Rs. 20/8 and 20 places.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Division I—About 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. Dee's LUSKER 9-5, Dobie	1
Mr. Dass' ELECTRIC 8-5, Northmore	2
The Zemindar of Nazerguni's DUNTERS 8-5, Hutchins	3
Mr. Hugnes' MOONFLOWER 8-5, O'Brien	4

Totalizators paid Rs. 25 win Rs. 13 Rs. 16/8 Rs. 14/8 places.

THE ASANSOL PLATE.—Division II.—About 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250, Handicap for horses in fourth division.

Mr. Dee's IRISH MOLLEY 8-8, Dobie	1
Mr. Galstaun's TANYUM 10-6, Harrison	2
Mr. Meerza's MAY MORN 9-2, Hutchins	3
Mr. Evans' REVUE 8-3, O'Brien	4

Totalizators paid Rs. 406 win, Rs. 188/8 and Rs. 21/8 places.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Division II.—About 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. Galstaun's TANYUM 10-6, Harrison	1
Mr. Meerza's MAY MORN 9-2, Hutchins	2
Mr. Evans' REVUE 8-3, O'Brien	3

Totalizators paid Rs. 406 win, Rs. 188/8 and Rs. 21/8 places.

THE CHESTER PLATE.—Division II.—About 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. Galstaun's BIDESIA 8-10, Harrison	1
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's EAGLES WAY 8-11, Kenny	2
Mr. Bernard's MERCURY 8-6, Marland	3
Mr. Tarrant's INDIAN BEAUTY 8-3, Hutchins	4

Totalizators paid Rs. 60 win, Rs. 15 Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 32/8 places.

THE ROSARY PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000 second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Highweight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Dee's IRISH MOLLEY 8-8, Dobie	1
Mr. Northmore's BACHELOR GIRL 8-8, Northmore	2
Lt.-Col. Hunter and Capt. Cox's CHEEKY GIRL 8-7, Harrison	3
Mr. Stephens' BABY 7-12, Siety	4

Totalizators paid Rs. 24/8, win, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 21 places.

BIG RACE WINNER WARNED OFF.

RUNNING OF WHITE BUD.

The Stewards of the English Jockey Club inquired into the report of the Haydock Park Stewards as to the running of White Bud with Orpi in the Garswood Handicap as compared with the running in the Stand Handicap at Ayr.

They considered the explanation offered entirely unsatisfactory, and warned Mr. J.G. Dingley off Neymarket Heath, withdrew the ficence of L. Brown, who rode White Bud at Ayr, and severely cautioned J. McCall, the trainer, as to the future running of the horses trained by him.

In the Stand Handicap at Ayr on July 16 Orpi was first, Puncture second, and White Bud third and last, the race being won by four lengths, with the same distance beween second and third, Orpi was giving White Bud 15lb.

On September 1, White Bud, ridden by R. Jones, was beaten a short head by Dinkie in the Garswood Handicap at Haydock Park, with Orpi, who was giving 18lb. to White Bud, sixth in a field of eight runners.

Mr. Dingley is a Glasgow bookmaker and the owner of several racehorses.

When White Bud won the Lincolnshire last March, starting at 66 to 1 against, Mr. Dingley and his friends were said to have won nearly £50,000 in bets.

The mare was practically trained for the race during the winter, on the Ayr sands, and she was quietly backed all over the country at odds ranging from 100 to 1.

White Bud is engaged in the Cambridgeshire.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

PRESIDENCY EUROPEANS CONSTITUENCY.

No nomination of a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council having been made by the Presidency European Constituency within the time fixed by Government Notification His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has called upon the said constituency to elect a member in accordance with the said rules on or before the 30th day of November 1923.

The Local Government has appointed the following dates and hours in respect of the said election:—

Tuesday, 16th October 1923, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Last day for nomination of candidates (Rule 11 (2) (a)).

Thursday 18th October 1923, 11 a.m. (Scrutiny of nomination papers (Rule 11 (2) (b)).

Monday, 5th November 1923, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. (Date and hour for voting (Rule 11 (2) (c)).

Friday, 16th November 1923, 11 a.m. at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer. (Date, hour and place for counting of votes (Regulation VI, 1)).

SWARAJ PARTY AND ELECTIONS.

The Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) has issued the following bulettin:—

Voters in the city of Bombay are requested to note that arrangements for carrying on 'propaganda' and 'publicity' work in connection with the coming elections to the Bombay Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly have been made. Literature relating to the various matters connected with the election and intended for the education of the voters is being prepared and will be published and distributed (free of charge) from time to time. The Party, situated as it is between two anti-national forces—the Liberals and the Government—has an uphill task lying in front of it and for its success, it entirely depends on the willing and sincere co-operation of each and every patriot, young man and woman, voters and non-voters who honestly wish for the early achivement of Swaraj. The Party, therefore, solicits the, cordial co-operation of one and all in the city of Bombay and requests them to help it in all possible ways to achieve its object. None, and particularly voters, should miss even a single bulletin that will be issued by the Party.

The Party stands in urgent need of full time or part time volunteer workers for its propaganda. Persons willing to help the Party are requested to see, or write to, Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Party and all necessary instructions will be given to them by him.

INDIA AND GERMANY.

The going of the Commercial Agent to the German Consulate-General to Germany opens out a fine opportunity for businessmen in India to obtain good agencies and good terms, to settle trade disputes explain misunderstandings, to solidify established connections and to obtain correct informations of business opportunities in Germany. This gentleman is also the Honorary Secretary for India to the Leipzig Sample Fairs and evidently his connections in both capacities are extensive and influential.

POSTMEN'S MEAGRE PAY.

PLEA FOR BETTER SCALE.

The first Bombay Provincial Postmen's Conference was held on Sunday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. L. de. Sa presiding. There was a very large attendance of postmen and others.

Mr. F.J. Ginwalla, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his speech said:—

The recommendation of the Postal Committee which met in Simla on 26th April 1920 and completed its labours on 31st August 1920 caused the deepest disappointment to all the postal employees. The increases recommended were entirely inadequate to meet the increased cost of living. We demanded time scale of Rs. 35-1-60. The Committee sanctioned 27, 27, 27-1-45. In the former case the maxima would be reached in 10 years while in the latter case 21 years. If we have a look up the scale of wages in the pre-war time and the increases sanctioned to meet the increased cost of living in England we find how generously the postmen are treated in England. In England, a postman at the age of 18 years, on first appointment, used to get, before the war 23 shillings per week, but on account of the increased cost of living, his pay was increased to 53 shillings per week or Rs. 175 per month i.e., an increase of Rs. 160 per cent over the pre-war pay. The minimum pay of a postman in England is Rs. 304-8-0 On the other hand, the salaries of the higher postal officials in England are proportionately less compared with the salaries of the official in India, the salary of the highest postal official being actually less than that of the corresponding highest official in India. This shows distinctly that the postal administration is in point of emoluments top heavy. The lower grades of postal workers are half-fed while the upper strata are more liberally treated. Such a state of affairs cannot in the nature of things tend to either stability or efficiency. The lower strata of postal workers put up with these conditions so long because they were disunited and unorganised and did not understand their interests. But now with organisation and unity has come strength and the day is not far distant, when they will increasingly make their voice heard in postal administration. The question then arises does the postman get a living wage.

Besides there are practically no holidays. In the words of the postal committee there is no service in which recreation and rest are more essential than the post office with its long hours of work and monotonous round of duties unrelieved by the periodical holiday which is so great a boon to other services. In India the postman joins the service at the age of 18 or 20 when he is generally married and by 30 he has 2 to 4 children. At this age he is drawing a salary ranging from Rs. 34 to 40. The question arises whether such a wage of Rs. 40 is a living wage to maintain a family of 4 or 5 persons in Bombay. That, it is not a living wage is proved by two facts, firstly that 50 per cent of the postmen keep their families in up-country rather than stay in Bombay which they would be willing to do if means permitted, and secondly that the majority are in debts. Their income is not supplemented by the earnings of their women as their women are not allowed to do any work outside, beyond the household work The postmen are recruited from a superior class and they regard it a degradation and humiliation to send their women to work outside. In my opinion a living wage for a postman ought to be Rs. 50 per month in Bombay. Time has now arrived when Government should appoint another committee to enquire into the question of pay and conditions of service of the employees of the postal department and the committee instead of carrying on its investigations at Simla should enquire into the circumstances by visiting the several places in India.

The menials or inferior servants get practically no benefit under the new scale of pay. The postal committee admits that the increases proposed by them for inferior servants in the bombay Circle are small for the reason that these men are in receipt of a temporary allowance to be absorbed in the proposed pay which is much in excess of what is being allowed in other circles. What is more surprising in the case of these inferior servants is that they are not entitled to the benefit of leave and pension rules. They do not get any leave, sick, casual privilege or otherwise. They must provide a substitute in case they require leave. They do not get the regular pension of half pay but a paltry amount or Rs. 4 after 30 years of service. There is no reason why the inferior servants should be treated in such a harsh manner. On the contrary they deserve a liberal treatment. I hope that Government will realise that the treatment meted out to these poor menials is unjust and will extend to them the benefit of the leave and pension rules.

It cannot be denied that the work of the postman is hard and that he does require rest if the service is to be kept efficient. As in the case of the window clerks he should be given a recess of half an hour from 10 to 10-30 after he finishes his first delivery. There should be more holidays and during holidays special staffs should be engaged to carry on the work. Though the work has increased the staff of postmen and menials instead of being increased has been actually reduced by 150 men Formerly there were three sections of postmen in Bombay, namely, A. B. C. and the C. Section was specially entrusted with the work of delivering registered letters, etc. But now the C. division has been dropped and the work has been taken by the B section. The work has consequently become more onerous and responsible and yet the pay is the same. On the top of it, by the introduction of the time test, greater work is exacted from the postmen, as no consideration has been given to the amount of trouble involved or the distance to be traversed. It is very imperative that the time test should be revised at an early date.

In view of their arduous work, the majority of the postmen do not live long enough to enjoy their well-earned pension. The pension rules should be revised and pension should be granted after 25 years' service instead of 30 years, and after 20 years' service instead of 25 in case of unfitness on medical certificate.

As regards the muffusil postmen many of them are not given either Khaki uniforms or head dress or the rain coat as is done in the case of postmen of Bombay and there is no reason why such a differential treatment should be meted out to them. I hope, therefore, before long, the anomaly would cease to exist.

He then referred to the housing question and asked Government to provide the men with houses.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President in the course of his lengthy speech said:—

Postmen are an intelligent class of labour. They are undisputably very useful members of the public service. The Postal Committee has not failed to admit this and to add that the efficiency of the Post Office very largely depends upon the postmen. They are the most popular officials, whose work is appreciated both by Europeans and Indians They are drawn from a class distinctly superior to that of the ordinary menials, and the offer of adequate pay is, therefore, necessary to attract the class of man required, as otherwise they cannot be got, with the result that the efficiency of the service deteriorates by the inevitable recruitment of men of a lower standard of intelligence. In India they have to perform more onerous and responsible duties than their colleagues in England. Besides the knowledge of the script of English they have to know at least two other vernaculars such as Marathi, Gujarati, or Hindi In addition to their duty of delivering letters addressed in various languages they have considerable pecuniary responsibilities—cash and valuables are entrusted to them and they are responsible for the correct payment and delivery thereof. They have to render a daily account to furnish security and to make good losses. The Postal Committee which has not been slow to acknowledge all these points in their favour, stresses the fact that they are or ought to be much better men than the ordinary chaprasis, mail peons, messengers or packers; and this is also recognised in the C. S. R. under which they are classed as superior servants and get the privileges to which such servants are entitled. This shows that the Committee before finally fixing the revised scale of pay did not omit to take into consideration most of the points which are urged on your behalf. And yet, the revision has not satisfied you as it falls short of your actual requirements. To make matters worse, in your case males are the only bread-winners as your station in life does not allow of the female members of your families supplementing your income by outside work as in the case of mill hands.

The experiment of the Advisory Board for the G. P. O., Bombay, in which representatives of the Department, clerks, postmen and menials sit has, I am informed, proved an unqualified success. In this manner many of the questions are solved on the spot and misunderstandings removed and the trouble and waste of time in reading written complaints and printed representations with laborious notes thereon, saved. Perhaps the P. M. G. may see it to extend the experiment to the Districts where similar Committees or Boards may be appointed at Head quarters

Another question which has been agitating your minds latterly and no less of the postal authorities is the housing problem. It is an imperative necessity that in crowded places like Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad, the Postal Department should have their own tenements as the Police Department have theirs. At present suitable accommodation, especially in Bombay, within easy reach of the post offices to which you are attached, is not usually available. Most of you are, therefore, compelled by circumstances to put up anywhere where you can secure rooms on comparatively moderate rent and this generally happens to be in insanitary localities which causes avoidable sickness among you.

From what I gather from the speech of the President of the Reception Committee the menials pray for the extension to them of the benefit of the Leave and Pension Rules. These Rules apply only to superior servants and before they are made applicable to the petitioners it is necessary that they should be classed as superior servants. If this is done, there is no reason why all the menials in other Government departments should not get the same benefits. The result will be that the class of inferior servants will cease to exist there being only one class of superior servants. This you will realise is not practicable. I am aware that the menials in the Post Office are a hard-worked body of men and doubtless they, like the postmen, feel the pinch of the cost of living. It is up to them to prove that the present pay is insufficient when the postal authorities might see their way to mitigate the hardships of the men by some other means. The postmen also ask for the modification of the Pension Rules, i.e., they want that the pension should be given to them after 25 and not 30 years' service and after 20 instead of 25 years' service.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed. This Conference is unanimously of opinion that:—

(i) in place of the present inadequate remuneration allowed to postmen and menials the following should be sanctioned:

Class I (at page 7 of the Report of the Postal Enquiry Committee including Panwal and places added thereto subsequently):

Postman, Rs. 40-2-60-3-81; Head Postman, 90; Reader, 100; Overseer, 110; Menial, 30-1-45-2-61, Head Packer, 70; Boy Messenger, 25;

Class II:

Postman 32-1-47-2-61, Branch Postmaster, overseer, mail guard and reader 61-21-71; menial, packer, mail peon, and letter box peon 25-1-32; runner 30-1-25; boy messenger, 15-1-20.

(ii) That in addition to the above salaries, a house-rent should be allowed of 25 per cent in the case of those towns the population of which is 20,000 or more and of 15 percent for those towns the population of which is below 20,000. (iii) That for Bombay City there shall be an additional local allowance of 30 per cent on the salaries proposed in (i) above. (iv) That all village postmen should be allowed a daily allowance of 4 annas when they have to go on duty for the purpose of delivery beyond a distance of 5 miles from their village headquarters. (v) That all Line-Overseers should be given a house allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

This conference recommends: (i) That in lieu of pension, Postmen and Menials eligible for pension but desiring to have a lump amount instead at the time of their retirement should be given a sum calculated at the rate of 2 months' salary to each year of their service. (2) That the benefit of the above should also be extended to the heirs or legal representatives of those Postmen and Menials who happen to die before reaching the pensionable age.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday night the members of the Portuguese Republican Sporting Club held a dange in the hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano to celebrate the 13th anniversary of the Portuguese Republic and also the Foundation-Day of the Club. There was a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen and the function was a complete success. The Managing Committee of the Club spared no pains to make the function as enjoyable as the occasion demanded. The President, Secretary and the Master of the Ceremonies were all attention to their guests and deserved the praise of all who attended and enjoyed the function. Those who took part in the dance also evinced great interest and some of them (both ladies and gentlemen) exhibited fine dancing. The concert proved very enjoyable too.

Prof. C. D. Pinto of the St. Xavier's College raised the toast of the Club. In a short speech he asked the members to make the infant institution a permanent one and asked them to imbibe all the good qualities which club members ought to possess. He said the club should not only serve them as a place for merry-making, dancing and other social amenities, but also should serve as a place where manners could be learnt, character built and mutual good-will and mutual sympathy fostered. He laid great stress on the sporting activities of the club and asked them not only to play games for the sake of exercise, but also studiously to cultivate the high and noble qualities of true sportsmen. He asked them to be true to their Club's motto which is "Cursus red non meta". The function terminated in the early hours of the morning.

A Calcutta message of 7th October states:—

Mr. A.C. Wentworth Lewis, Editor of the "Englishman" was married at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Calcutta, yesterday to Mlle. Eugenie Noel, fourth daughter of M. Pierre Marie Noel of Le Faouet Morbihan, Brittany. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father G. Druart S.J.

A lecture on Gnanyayagyam was delivered at Gulbarga by Swami Bhaskarananda under the presidentship of Manik Prabhu Khande Rao Maharaj on the 28th September last.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Last day for nomination of candidates for Legislative Assembly.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Prov. Postmen's Conference, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 3 p.m.
Harwood League (Hornets vs. The Staff.)
Swaraj Party Meeting Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

Kirkee Gymkhana: 4th Monsoon Meeting.
Harwood League (G.I.P. Parel vs. R.G.A. "B").

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers re-Assembly election.
Harwood League. (Y.M.C.A. vs. Hornets.)
National Home Rule League: Public Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

Kirkee Gymkhana: 4th Monsoon Meeting.
Harwood League (Inniskilling "B" vs. Commercial Gymkhana)
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.; Special Meeting 5-10 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 8 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 30m; Sunset 6h. 23m.
Oct. 9 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 31m; Sunset 6h. 22m.
Oct. 10 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Oct. 11 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 20m.
Oct. 12 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 13 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 32; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 14 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 32m; Sunset 6h. 18m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

BHUTT—on 5th October, at Ahmedabad to Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Bhutt of Surat, a son.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) instead of on Monday the 8th instant. They are required to assemble in room No. 37 just opposite the lift on the first floor of the High Court Buildings.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Cumming left Liverpool morning of sixth.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Surat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 13th October 23.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on "The Present Situation" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort on Wednesday (the 10th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTA.

The Annual General Meeting of the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha will be held at the Office of the Saunsta, at 168-172 Bhandari Street, Girgaum, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the Crescent Mills Weaving Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Godown of the Mills.

LECTURE ON FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held to-day, (Monday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Velker and others will speak on "The Duty of the Electors at the Ensuing Council Elections." Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

"COUNCILS AND THEIR WORK."

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, a public meeting will be held under the presidentship of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla at the Manaji Hall, near Sun Mill, Dadar, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) when Messrs. Boie, Altekar and Patil will speak on: "Councils and their work."

GIRGAON DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

Nominations are hereby invited for 26 seats of representatives from "D" Ward to the B.P.C.C. nominations must be duly proposed and seconded by members of this Ward and will be received in the office (New Bhatwadi) till Monday, the 15th instant at 8 p.m. (S.T.) and not on the 20th instant as previously announced. The election will be held on Sunday, the 21st instant. The register will be closed on Sunday the 14th instant. Those only whose names will be registered on or before that date will be entitled to vote at the election. Volunteers are requested to return all the books before that date.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On my return to town, I have seen Mr. P. Pathak's letter and regret to find him labouring under wrong impressions.

(1) Does Mr. Pathak know that the seventy-five rupee shares are vendors' shares?

(2) That they were *accepted* by the vendors as half price of the s.s. "Loyalty"?

(3) That on the strength of the vendors accepting these shares and Mr. Narottam's fair name being associated with the Company, that some of the Directors boomed the ordinary shares, unloaded their burdens and lined their pockets fully?

(4) Does not Mr. Pathak know, that the vendors took up these shares of rupees seventy-five each, under an *agreement* with the Company, that these are *not* like the ordinary shares with calls paid in advance; and that the vendors are neither legally nor morally entitled to claim a refund of rupees forty-five per share *to-day*?

(5) Is not Mr. Pathak aware of the whole manouvering of certain Directors? If not, let him go over the Register of members, and see things for himself. If only Mr. Narottam leaves off his "benevolent" neutrality, the designing tactics of certain persons would soon disappear.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University on Friday Dr. Ganesh Prasad was appointed Harding Professor of Mathematics on Rs. 1,000 per month. The other items of business were of a formal nature.—(A.P.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1923

(578th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

WANTED—ACTION.

There is little to add, by way of reply to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's letter published elsewhere, to what we have already written about the unfortunate representation made by the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association to the Government of India and most unwisely endorsed by the Imperial Citizenship Association. But, will Sir Purshotamdas permit us respectfully to protest against the insinuation contained in the last but one paragraph of his letter? He suggests that our judgment in his case was overcast by the fact that he is a Cooperator. We assure Sir Purshotamdas that a Non-cooperator proposing a wrong remedy for the situation arising out of the Kenya decision, would have been equally strongly criticised in these columns. We have no quarrel with Sir Purshotamdas on the score of his being a Cooperator. Did he not show at the Town Hall meeting that he could rise superior to a Cooperator or one who usually goes under that label? Our only surprise was that after that courageous effort he should have fallen back into the rut of "earnest prayers" and "respectful protests" to the powers-that-be.

As for the definite suggestion made to the Government of India by Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues regarding the appointment of a Committee, we have shown the futility as well as the danger lurking in such a proposal. The representation is futile because it seeks gains which are, as we have shown on previous occasions, illusory and, therefore, incapable of being defined, as Sir Purshotamdas wishes us to do. Its danger consists in this that by asking for a Committee to carry into effect what we have described as one of the humiliating and insulting principles embodied in the Cabinet's decision, Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues have in effect, though not in intention, accepted the decision and thus created a breach in that united front which the country has so far presented to the British Cabinet in this challenge to its self-respect. Let us not be mistaken. We repeat again that they are actuated by the best of motives, but the step they have taken is most ill-advised and is bound to be exploited by those who are eager to drive a wedge into the solid mass of India's opposition to the Cabinet's decision. That decision consigns us to the position of "unredeemed helots in a Boer-Empire" and thus challenges our birthright as human begins, not to speak of our fundamental rights as the subjects of His Majesty. The only reply to this challenge, prompted as it is by a spirit of racial arrogance, is one of uncompromising opposition to it and unmistakable assertion of our manhood. Our immediate duty is not, as Sir Purshotamdas says, to do whatever we can to minimise and nullify the danger of the decision to Indians in Kenya as far as we can. Our immediate duty is to do *all* we can and go on doing it until the danger is entirely removed and the decision as a whole is reversed. Nothing could be more fatal to the efficacy of our response to the insult put upon us than the betrayal of anxiety to seek "improvements" in "details". For, you cannot consider details of the Cabinet's decision as of any other question without, in effect, accepting the principles from which they proceed and thus undermining the strength of your opposition to that decision.

It is, thus, not this enough for Sir Purshotamdas and his colleagues to affirm that they still object to the Cabinet's decision and that India has taken the right stand—the stand of uncompromising rejection of the decision as a whole, of refusal to consider the modification of any single item of it separately, and of determination to secure its reversal as a whole. We trust they will act and their action will be suited to that supreme gesture of rejection. The action required of them as well as the rest of their countrymen consists in carry into effect the measures of retaliation which the collective wisdom of the country has realised to be the only means of vindicating its self respect. The special cable which we publish elsewhere from our London correspondent, bringing into relief as it does the true position of India in the "Boer-Empire," is a reminder to us that there is not a moment for us to waste in futile appeals to a Government which has humiliated us in the eyes of the world such as that made by the Committee of British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association and supported by the Imperial Citizenship Association, and that we must *act* now and immediately, as a united and determined people and not rest until we have retrieved our national honour.

TOWARDS UNITY.

The manifesto issued by the representatives of various communities of India appealing to all sections of the public to refrain from committing any act of violence against or attacking the person, property or honour of women or places of worship is an opportune one in view of the deplorable events of the last few months. Such acts and attacks are wholly indefensible not only because they violate sanctity but also because they are fundamentally anti-social in their nature. No patriotic or sane person can condone them and immediately at any rate they are the work of that flotsam and jetsam who accompany every movement and usually vulgarise it. But these incidents have certain definite relation with religious movements and leaders and show in a pointed manner the responsibility of those who deal with communal problems. For, what such leaders should remember is the effect of their utterances on the mass-mind. The attitude of leaders is one of the most potent forces that mould common opinion. Mahatma Gandhi's personality, for example, and his continued association with the Ali Brothers made a greater impression on the people and strengthened the forces of unity than any number of resolutions or speeches. As all of us are in earnest about this unity, we should follow this illustrious example by practising this brotherhood as well as preaching it. In fact, the practising of it will be the best preaching of it. The unhappy incidents which all patriots deplore would be impossible were an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual goodwill to prevail. Such an atmosphere cannot be created in a moment nor indeed can it be created without strengthening and renovating the cultural affinities which alone would be a safeguard against political disintegration. To this task, the Congress leaders will have now to devote their energies. Meanwhile, they have sought to destroy the wicked and corrupted prejudices which make a difference of opinion a cause of hatred. No religion, truly so-called, can condone such intolerant fanaticism.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Curzon's Speech.

There was certainly a discordant note—deliberately struck, no doubt—regarding France in Lord Curzon's speech at the Imperial Conference, which was entirely missing in the Premier's speech on the opening day and it is but natural that there should be a flutter in the French Press. But the French Press—at least the more vocal and influential portion of it—has of late so completely identified itself with the implacable policy of M. Poincare, that the expression on the part of any British statesman of the least difference with the Poincarean standpoint, puts it into a paroxym of rage. Nothing short of complete and abject acquiescence in whatever M. Poincare proposes at a particular moment satisfies his admirers in the Press. The British Premier is eulogised by them simply because he refrained from adverse criticism of the French official attitude towards the Reparations. What after all did Lord Curzon say? He only uttered some unpleasant truths. Many would say that in this he did not go far enough. He was of opinion that the German surrender should have been made three months ago, but he suspected that at that time no German Government could have survived the surrender. Has Lord Curzon exaggerated the truth in this connection? The plight of German statesmen at the present moment, even when blank despair stares the people everywhere, is a sufficient testimony to the correctness of Lord Curzon's estimate of the situation. To M. Poincare and his henchmen in the French Press, the collapse of the German Government and the economic and political chaos following it, would doubtless be most welcome, for it would give the French Government the opportunity it has been seeking to strangle Germany finally and irrecoverably. But, German statesmen have a patriotic duty to perform and they are discharging their grave responsibilities in a most admirable manner

Not Enough.

But it is not the references in Lord Curzon's speech to the heroic efforts of the German politicians and people to save their country, that appear to have excited the anger of the French Press as the gentle warning he has conveyed of the British Government's intention to stand by its rights in the Reparations settlement. His reference to the British right to be consulted in any local arrangements that might be proposed in the area of occupation and his statement with reference to the Reparations that "no sane person ever expected that Germany would be able fully pay 6,000 millions fixed by the Reparation Commission" and that "it is impossible that any settlement could be reached without our co-operation", are hints, however gently conveyed, of British determination not to be left out of count by France in the final settlement. But, though Lord Curzon takes a bolder stand than the Premier, his statement, as a whole, carries us hardly any nearer the solution of the Ruhr tangle. The world is still left to wonder what Britain means to do in face of French Die-hardism and whether she has got anything at all up her sleeve, by means of which she will save Germany and along with it Europe from the ruin and chaos which stare them in the face. The British policy towards both France and Germany remains as shrouded in fog as ever. If Germany is to be saved, the British Cabinet must follow a more vigorous policy in relation to France and constructive support of Germany. It is because M. Poincare is confident that British statesmen will "wait and see" to the last, that he pursues his ruthless policy towards Germany. Let the British Government *act* courageously—for the time for bold words alone is long past—and then alone will M. Poincare realise that he must shift his position.

Britain and Turkey.

Whether Lord Curzon's claim that the Allied Power which had emerged from the Lausanne settlement with the largest access to pretige is conceded or not, the sad reflection cannot be avoided that the access, whatever it was, would have been greater but for his lordship's own bungling in the earlier stages of the negotiations. Yet, his lordship seems to regret the happy termination of the negotiations! He is sorry that the Powers could not present a united front to Turkey and wrest from her more concessions, political and economic, as they had all along hoped; but he consoles himself with the thought that the bargain was the best obtainable in the circumstances. Lord Curzon and the Cabinet of which he is a member, may be congratulated not only on what they accomplished at Lausanne but also on what they failed to do. If they had succeeded in imposing on Turkey a peace of violence, such as his lodrship had long hoped to do, they would have done a greater injury to their own country and Empire than they could have inflicted on Turkey.

The Imperial Chain.

The complacency of the Maharaja of Alwar at the Imperial Conference, must appear nauseating not only to the people of India whom he does not represent, but also to the Princes whom he claims to represent. At the luncheon given by the Dominions' representatives he is reported to have said that the strength of the Imperial chain had been tested during the War. So far as India is concerned, he would have been nearer the truth if he had said that the real test had come not during the War but immediately it was over. The strength as well as the character of the "Imperial chain" began to manifest itself to India the moment Great Britain felt assured of victory in the War. She has seen how most of the war-time pledges of British statesmen—pledges in respect of Turkey, the Reforms and status of Indians in the Empire—have been repudiated, both in word and deed, ever since the War came to an end. For the Maharaja to speak of the "hand of fellowship extended to us from the hub of the Empire and help by the sister Dominions" when he knows perfectly well how India has been made to feel the weight of that hand on her face, is the height of hypocrisy and an insult to his countrymen. It is a matter of the utmost pain to India to find one of her own sons and also one in the position of the Maharaja so far forgetting himself and his country as to indulge in such fulsome adulation of the very Imperialism which has humiliated India in the eyes of the world. However, as we have said, all India knows that the Maharaja speaks neither for the people of his country nor even for the Princes, but for himself alone

Vandalism in Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad is beginning to realise its importance as a city with the artistic heritage which distinguishes it. It is a place of pilgrimage for the artist as well as for the historian. The protest against the decision of the Municipal Committee of Management to demolish the historic city walls, organised by the various Mahajans and Trade Associations, indicates that the latter are beginning to realise and revive their old legitimate function of safeguarding civic interests. It indicates, moreover, the fact that those who have been allowed up till now to frame random schemes of town-planning without due consideration of local traditions and requirements must "hasten slowly." The publication of a report on town-planning was not calculated to remove the fears of those who understand the importance and value of the city's architectural glory. Their anxiety is only made more acute by their experience of the "expert" town-planner who is usually let loose to destroy the distinguishing traditions of the place he enthusiastically seeks to "improve". That the officially imposed Committee of Management should have sanctioned this proposal of vandalism is only indicative of its unrepresentative character.

THE WHITE EMPIRE IN AFRICA.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

II*

I stated, in my previous article, that the constant aim and object of the White settlers in East and Central Africa had been to bring back 'slavery' in some form or other under a new name. It is only by means of cheap and compulsory labour that they can grow rich quickly; and this passionate eagerness to make a fortune and live at ease in retirement in England is the motive which probably is more universal than any other among those who came out to Africa and the East. I remember well one of the best Englishmen in Simla saying to me: "If we were honest with ourselves, we'd own up and acknowledge that ninety-nine out of every hundred of us came out here to make money simply because we could'nt make it quick enough at home." I demurred and said his estimate was too high. But he stuck to his percentage. Whatever is true of Englishmen in India, is certainly even more true in Africa. The risk of sickness is greater in Africa, and the feverish desire to make money quickly is in the air.

In this article, I shall continue my quotations from Major Grogan's book, for they are so amazing in their callous indifference, that we can only wonder that the book itself was ever allowed to see the light of day. My quotations are taken from the edition, "issued for circulation in the colonies and India only." When I was in England recently, I came across an English edition from which certain of those passages, that I have marked for reference, were omitted But it should be carefully remembered, that the book, just as I am quoting from it in all its full-blooded brutality, gained the commendation of Cecil Rhodes and received his benediction. These very passages which I am about to qtote, have been one of its chief recommendations in Africa. They are really, as I have already written, commonplace expressions, in White Africa.

'Slavery."

"A good sound system," Major Grogan writes, "of compulsory labour for the African native would do more to raise him in five years than all the millions that have been sunk in missionery efforts for the last fifty. But at the very sound of 'compulsory labour' the whole of stay-at-home England stops its ears and yells, "Slavery." Not knowing what slavery is, it yells 'Slavery' again: nor ever looks at home nor realises, that we are all slaves. Have we not compulsory education, poor rates, taxes, compulsory this or that, with the jail as the alternative? Then let the native be compelled to work so many months in the year at a fixed and reasonable rate, and call it compulsory education! Under such a title, surely the most delicate British conscience may be at rest. Thereby the native may be physically and morally improved. He will acquire tastes and wants, which will increase the trade of the country. He will learn to know the white man and his ways, and will, by providing a plentiful supply of cheap labour, counterbalance the physical disadvantages under which the greater part of Africa suffers."

"Give me Cheap Labour."

"In Central Africa the cry is 'Give me labour'. There is a sound maxim in the progress of the world, which says, What cannot be utilised must be eliminated." And drivel as we will for a while the time will come when the negro must bow to this, as to the inevitable. Why? Because he is black and is supposed to possess a soul, we should consider him exempt, is difficult to understand, when a little firmness would transform him from a useless and dangerous brute into a source of benefit to the country and satisfaction to himself."

The Parallel Between Kenya And Fiji.

The specious plea which Major Grogan uses for cheap and compulsory labour, was the very same that I used to hear constantly mentioned by the planters in Fiji. They employed it, to recommend that abominable system of indentured labour, from India,

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous article appeared in our issue of 4th instant.

RUHR RESISTANCE.

WHY IT FAILED.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

PROSPECTS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Berlin.—Speaking in the Reichstag to-day, Dr. Stresemann, defending the abandonment of the passive resistance, said that the situation with which Government was confronted when it assumed office was that the passive resistance was no longer at its strongest and the French and Belgians could not be brought out of the occupied region by resistance alone. The weaker the resistance got the more difficut it became to utilise it diplomatically for Germany. The Government's effort had been to find a formula for making it possible to use the abandonment of the passive resistance for political negotiations, but their task could not be affected by the failure they had suffered in the matter. If Government thought that by continuing the passive resistance it could have achieved something valuable towards German freedom it would have continued it, but the country was in such a financial chaos that the day was near on which the German mark would cease to be a means of payment not only abroad but also internally. In the circumstances, giving up the fight was nothing of which a man need be ashamed.

Referring to Lord Curzon's speech he remarked that every German attempt to play off one Ally against the other would be a political stupidity. The sole possibility of the solution of the reparations problem lay in an agreement between the Allies on the one side and Germany on the other. The French Government could illustrate goodwill by entering into negotiations now that the passive resistance had been abandoned.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

A COALITION OF 4 PARTIES.

LONDON, October 6.

Dr. Stresemann, to-day, announced the names of 12 Cabinet Ministers, including (Finance), latter replacing Socialist Elfirding demand for whose resignation by Dr. Stresemann's Party was one of the causes of the Government's fall. The new Cabinet is a Coalition of Socialists, Democrats and Centre and German People's Parties.—Reuter.

NO DIRECTORY GOVERNMENT.

AGREEMENT ON 8 HOURS' DAY REACHED.

LONDON, October 6.

Berlin.—The plan for the establishment of a Directory Government has collapsed in face of the opposition of various political Parties notably, the Democrats.

A conference of Parties, last evening, reached an agreement on the thorny question of the Eight-Hours' Day on the basis of the Cabinet's formula of 1922 which provided that exceptions to the Eight-Hours Day could be made for the purpose of increasing production in the case of certain specified occupations.—Reuter.

UNPRECEDENTED POWERS FOR THE CABINET.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Communists greeted Herr Stresemann as "Herr Stinnes' puppet", whereupon the Chancellor assured them that (Herr Stinnes was not in any way concerned with the formation the Government. Herr Stresemann proceeded to state that the Government would ask the Reichstag to relinquish its constitutional rights for some time and give the Cabinet unprecendented powers. He deprecated as bad statesmanship the idea playing off the Reich against Bavaria in connection with the latter's emergency decree, at the same time asserting that th Reich's decree took precedence.

There are only two fresh names in the New Cabinet. The other Ministers occupy the same posts as previously, except Luther.—Reuter.

RESUMPTION OF WORK IN RUHR.

GENERAL DEGOUTTE CONFERS WITH HERR STINNES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Paris.—It is reported from Duesseldorf that General Degoutte conferred with Herr Stinnes, and three mining magnates with regard to the conditions of the resumption of work in the Ruhr and provision for the resumption of reparations deliverances.—Reuter.

A CONFERENCE WITH HERR KRUPP IN PRISON.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Paris.—Before conferring with General Degoutte Herr Sinnes conversed with Herr Krupp in prison. The decision to approach the Occupation Authorities was taken at a meeting of industrialists on 30th September. Subsequently it was approved by Dr. Stresemann.—Reuter.

DR. VON KAHR ON BAVARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Dr. Von Kahr, addressing foreign journalists, asserted that Bavaria was not pursuing the Separatist policy. Bavaria and the Reich were Siamese twins. He was too good a Monarchist to commit the folly of proclaiming a Monarchy.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Dusseldorf.—A French decree commutes the death sentences, for sabotage, passed on seven Germans on June 29th to those of penal servitude for life.—Reuter.

BAN ON COMMUNIST PAPERS AND LITERATURE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Munich.—A Decree prohibits the publication of Communist papers or literature in Bavaria on pain of very severe penalties.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A message from Sofia states that the Communist insurrection in Bulgaria has been suppressed. Government has terminated the state of siege and normal conditions prevail all over the country with the exception of a few districts.—Reuter.

DEATH OF OSCAR BROWNING.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Rome.—The death has occurred here of Mr. Oscar Browning.—Reuter.

Mr. Oscar Browning was born in London on the 17th January 1837. He was educated at Eton and then at the King's College, Cambridge where he took his degree and stood 4th in classical tripos in 1860. He was a University lecturer in History and Principal of the Cambridge University Day Training College for a considerable period. He was a man of letters with a number of notable publications to his credit, chief among which are:—Wars of the Nineteenth Century (1899), General History of the World (1913), History of Mediæval Italy (1914) and etc. He was also trustee and Chairman of the British Academy of Arts, Rome, in 1921.

FLAGSHIP ON "DELHI" WORLD TOUR.

LONDON Oct. 6.

Plymouth.—The "Western Morning News" learns that the first light cruiser squadron flagship "Delhi", will start on a tour of the world on 24th November and, probably, will not participate in the Dominions representatives' review of the Atlantic Fleet off Spithead on 3rd November. The advice of Dominions Premiers will be sought with regard to suitable places for the squadron's visit.—Reuter.

GLORY OF INDIA

WAY TO DEMONSTRATE IT!

ALWAR MAHARAJA ON EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Following the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the South African Pavilion, Dominions' Premiers were entertained at a luncheon by the Exhibition authorities. The Duke of Devonshire presided. The company was representative of all Dominions and Colonies.

The Duke of Devonshire stated that in September five places in the Empire were not likely to be represented at the Exhibition, but to-day they anticipated that every part and every product of the Empire would find a place in the Exhibition, on which a total of ten million sterling was being spent in buildings and exhibits.

Referring to India's part in the Exhibition, he hoped that visitors would be enabled to see the true reproduction of the grandeur of Indian architecture and the display of arts and crafts of a civilisation which was flourishing before British history began. India would also demonstrate the splendid achievements and the great possibilities in modern industry. He thanked H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar for the generous cooperation of the Ruling Princes—(cheers)—with the Government of India which had done much to assure the success of the whole Exhibition.

H. H. the Maharajah of Alwar proposing the health of the Duke of Devonshire thought that the position given to India in the Exhibition made it all he more incumbent that the Indian building should be the climax of the Exhibition.

A feature of the luncheon was the use of Empire products, notably Australian and South African wines.

On the conclusion of the luncheon, Mr. Massey turned the first sod of the Fiji building.—Reuter

ENTRY OF TROOPS

TURKISH GALA DAY

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Constantinople.—A public holiday was observed here to-day in honour of the entry of Turkish troops. The route was beflagged and festooned. The troops belonging to the Eighth Army commanded by Naili Shukri Bey crossed the Sea of Marmora by a ferry from the Asiatic shore, and marched along the streets amidst great enthusiasm of tremendous crowds. Precautionary measures taken by police were extensive, but there was no incident. There was a torchlight procession in the evening.—Reuter.

A TURKISH PROCLAMATION.

5 CLASSES CALLED TO COLOURS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Constantinople.—A Proclamation calls to the colours five classes of inhabitants in the Constantinople zone. 40,000 people are affected.—Reuter.

THE EXPELLED IMAM.

LEFT BUSHIRE FOR TEHERAN.

TEHERAN, Oct. 7.

Khalessi has left Bushire for Teheran.

(Note:—He is the Shiah Imam expelled from Kerbela by the Iraqian Government —Reuter.

CINDRELLA OF EMPIRE.

INDIA'S INFERIOR POSITION.

REMINDER TO DR. SIR T. B. SAPRU.

MR. INNES' APOLOGETIC TONE.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The proceedings of the Imperial Conference are thoroughly degrading to India's prestige. The speeches and the attitude of the representatives of the Indian Government resemble to an apology for India's intrusion into this Council of the "family of nations" a phrase that is constantly harped upon as the description of the Conference, ignoring India's membership which it certainly does not describe.

The Prime Minister at the opening was careful to assure the Conference of India's full co-operation while admitting that the Dominions could only do so "as far as it lies in their power".

INDIA IGNORED.

At the Colonial Institute banquet the Duke of Connaught proposing the toast for the United Empire ignored India in his speech, as reported by the "Times", and coupled the toast with the names of the Dominion Premiers two of whom were not even present. The Indian delegates, however, enjoyed the honour of sitting down to the dinner with the other delegates under the Royal president.

I am informed by one present at the Chamber of Commerce banquet that the seat allotted to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was significant of the unimportance of his position in the eyes of all. My informant wondered why he did not leave the place at once. Upto the present Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has not spoken in the Conference, but presumably he will be heard when the question of the status of Indians in the Empire comes up. This was not in the agenda but the Conference agreed on an appeal of the Secretary of State for India to give a day for it later on; but the date has not yet been fixed. It will come on after every subject of superior interest to the Dominions has been exhausted.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The proceedings at the opening of the Economic Conference unconsciously brought out the supreme importance of the Indian connection to the economic interests of the Empire over every other. But the president in his opening address ignored India and the discussion was confined to the questions of immediate concern to the mother country and the dominions till Mr. Innes, after all had spoken was allowed to speak. His tone was apologetic and one would have thought that he was advancing a grave heresy when he suggested that India wished to protect her growing industries. However, he assured the Conference that she would do nothing to disturb the harmony of the "happy family". Never has insolent contempt of the self-governing Dominions and Whitehall for India been more glaringly demonstrated.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

THE WORKING OF EMPIRE SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, October 6.

Speaking at the Economic Conference, yesterday, Lt.-Col. Buckley regretted that the results of the working of the Empire Settlement Act were disappointing. The number of assisted emigrants up to 30th June, was infinitesimal, compared with the needs of the movement. 23,479 had gone to Australia, 4502 to New Zealand, and 3851 to Canada. Their actual cash commitments under the Act were £305,000 in Australia, £32,000 in Canada, and £15,000 in New Zealand, the total being £382,000 as against the authorisation of £1,500,000 up to 31st March last, and £3,000,000 for the current financial year. It was impossible to rely on improvement in 1924. The Conference must consider whether the cause of meagre results was economic, political or psychological, and the fault was not of the various Governments concerned who had very closely paid their attention to the problem.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON.

OPENING CEREMONY OF NEW HOSTEL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

London.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the opening of the new Gower-Street premises of the Indian Students' Union Hostel, said he had been keenly interested in India from his youth. Though his early dreams to pay visit thither must now be abandoned since he was old with heavy daily responsibilities, he would continue throughout his life to promote, in any way he could, a more intelligent mutual knowledge and friendship between the two countries. He was certain that the circle which kept that purpose in view and tried to translate it into a positive fact was widening. If the difficulties were unparalleled so also was the opportunity and they would not be daunted. Fellowship could grow best with the growth of mutual knowledge and understanding of each other, as among individuals, of the groups of peoples, creeds and philosophies.

Mr. Edwyn Bevan presided. The Archbishop of Canterbury offered a dedicatory prayer. Sir Arthur Yapp and Justice Greaves of Calcutta also spoke.

Mr. Ranganadhan, Warden, announced that of the cost of £21,000 the balance of £5,500 remained to be raised and pointed out that if accommodation was less spacious in some respects than at the demolished Shakespeare Hut there was ample room for expansion, if necessitated later.—Reuter.

ELIMINATING COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

PLEA FOR MUTUAL TOLERATION.

INFLUENTIALLY SIGNED MANIFESTO.

A manifesto urging the people of all communities to show mutual tolerance and regard for each other's religious ideas, signed by prominent people of all communities was read by Maulana Mahomed Ali to the Special Congress at Delhi at its concluding sitting and was received with a chorus of approval. The manifesto has been drawn up in Urdu and the following is a translation:—

MANIFESTO.

In view of the recent deplorable disturbances we the undersigned Mussalmans, Hindus and Sikhs hereby declare, that if any individual or group of individuals, belonging to any community commits any act of violence against or attacks the person, property or honour of women or places of worship (Mandir, Mosque, Church or Gurdwara etc.) of his neighbours or fellow townsmen or helps those who indulge in such misdeeds, is, from the religious point of view, guilty of a great sin: and that it is the duty of the co-religionists of such offenders to stand up to resist these miscreants and to protect those who are so attacked. We further appeal to the followers of every religion that they should act, each towards the other, with mutual toleration and regard for the religious ideas of their neighbours and townsmen.

1. Lala Lajpatrai.
2. Maulana Kafaitullah, Delhi.
3. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Calcutta.
5. Swami Shardha Nand, Delhi.
6. Maulana Shabir Ahmed Usmani.
7. Pandit Din Dayal Sharma.
8. Hakim Ajmal Khan, Delhi.
9. Sjt. C. R. Das, Calcutta.
10. Maulana Mohamed Ali.
11. Pandit Motilal Nehru.
12. Maulana Ahmed Said, Delhi
13. Dr. Satyapal, Lahore.
14. Maulana Hussain Ahmad, Naib Sheikh-ul-Hind.
15. Babu Bhagwan Dass, Benares
16. Maulana Mohammed Sajjad, Naibm Amir Shariat, Bihar.
17. Pandit Neki Ram Sharma Bhiwani
18. Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari, Delhi
19. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Allahabad.
20. Maulana Mohammed Ozair, Deoband.
21. B. Parshotam Dass Tondon, Allahabad.
22. Maulana Asad Sobhani
23. Sjt. Rajendra Prasad, Bihar.
24. Maulana Syed Suleman Nadvi, Azamgarh.
25. Pandit K. Santanam Lahore
26. Maulana Abdul Halim Saddiq, Delhi.
27. Sjt. Monda Venkatappayya, Guntur.
28. Maulana Masood Ali Nadir.
29. Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Bombay.
30. Pir Ghulam Mujadded Sirhindi (Sindh)
31. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar.
32. Sjt. Khajeh Abdul Karim, Dacca.
33. Sjt. Gopalkrishannya.
34. Sjt. Abdoola Haroon, Karachi.
35. Sjt. Virumal Beghraj, Sindh
36. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Amritsar
37. Lala Girdhari Lal, Amritsar.
38. Sjt. Abbas Tyabji, Baroda.
39. Sjt. T. Prakasham.
40. Sjt. Asaf Ali, Delhi.
41. Sjt. V. J. Patel.
42. Sjt. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, Bombay
43. Sjt. M. R. Jayakar, Bombay
44. Sjt. Syed Mahmood, Bihar.
45. Sjt. K. Natarajani Bombay.
46. Sjt. Mohammed Shafi, Muzaffarpore.
47. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj, Ahmedabad.
48. Ch. Khaliquzzaman, Lucknow.
49. Sjt. Saris Chandra Chatterjee, Dacca.
50. Mr. Muazzam Ali.
51. Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, Calcutta.
52. Shrimati Kasturabai Gandhi, Ahmedabad.
53. Abadi Bam (Bi Amman).
54. Amjadi (Begum Mohammed Ali).
55. Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Bombay.
56. Mr. H. S. Shirwani, Aligarh
57. Sjt. Chotiram P. Gidwani, Karachi.
58. Maulana Mazharuddin, Delhi.
59. Pandit Dina Nath, Amritsar.
60. Sjt. H. A. S. Khatri, Bombay.
61. Sjt. George Joseph, Ahmedabad.
62. Sjt. G. M. Bhurgure, Sindh.
63. Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, Poona.
64. Sjt. Omar Sobani, Bombay.
65. Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni, Lahore.
66. Mr. Yakub Hasan.
67. Sjt. A. T. Gidwani, Ahmedabad.
68. Sjt. Hosseinaly A. Lalljee, Bombay.
69. Sjt. Rangaswami, Aeyengar.
70. Mr. M. A. Aziz, Ansari, Delhi.
71. Sjt. G. B. Deshpande, Belgaum.
72. Maulana Umar Daraz Beg, Moradabad.
73. Sjt. Gauri Shanker Misra.
74. Maulana Abdul Bari, Patna
75. Sjt. S. M. Paranjpye, Poona.
76. Maulana Abdul Arif.
77. Pandit Harkarn Nath Misra, Lucknow.
78. M. Habibul Rehman, Ludhiana.
79. Sjt. Jamnadass Mehta, Bombay.
80. Syed Barjees. Ferozepore.
81. B. Shiv Parshad Gupta, Benares.
82. Syed Fazlur Rahman, Patna.
83. Sjt. Revashankar Jajiwan, Bombay.
84. Sjt. Mohamed Taqi, Delhi.
85. Shrimauli Chandra Sharma, Jhajjar.
86. Giani Sher Singh, Amritsar.
87. Pandit Kapil Dev Malvya.
88. S. Tejasingh Samundri, Amritsar.
89. Sjt. Manilal V. Kothari, Ahmedabad.
90. S. Sundersingh Lyallpuri, Amritsar.
91. Sjt. V. A. Desai, Bombay.
92. S. Harisingh, Jullundur.
93. L. Gowardahan Dass, Lahore
94. Maulana Mohamed Naim, Ludhiana.
95. Babu Ajit Pershad Jaini, Lucknow.
96. Sjt. Osman Sobani, Bombay.
97. Pandit Dev Rattan Sharma, Dehra Dun
98. B. Sundersingh, Delhi.
99. Lala Kewal Kishen Multan.
100. Sjt. Abdul Majid Khwaja.

COMMENTS ON MARQUESS CURZON'S SPEECH.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 6

Newspapers generally regard Marquess Curzon's review of the Reparations situation as accurate and a fair representation of the course of events during the last two years. They express satisfaction with the Foreign Secretary's recital of the British Government's efforts to avert what he described as a "condition of embittered stalemate" between and France and Germany. They agree with him that "it cannot be said of his Majesty's Government that they were either backward in initiative or barren of suggestion" and that the British proposals were "Characterised by impartiality and goodwill."

There is, however, disappointment with Marquess Curzon's declaration that "our capacity of useful intervention was manifestly exhausted" when unfavourable replies of the French and Belgian Governments to the British Note of August 11th were received, and with his concluding statement that the British Government awaits and expects the next proposals from the French Government.

The "Daily Express" sees no real reason to suppose that the abandonment of official passive resistance in the Ruhr will end the "embittered stalemate" of which Marquess Curzon speaks. The present position of the stalemate will do much more than the French hope, even if it does not result in the utter collapse of Germany. It is not conceivable that, faced with two issues so vital, Great Britain can continue to remain silent and inactive.

The "Westminister Gazette" lays stress on two passages in Marquess Curzon's speech. One is his reminder that our position at Cologne (?) and the other is that Great Britain might be consulted in any arrangements. Equally important is his declaration that the British reparations claim renders it impossible that any settlement can be reached without British co-operation."

A PUBLICATION BANNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

A Government of India notification prohibits bringing by sea or by land into British India of the book entitled "Kanailal" by Motilal Ray of Chandernagore published by Rameswar De of the Prabartak Publishing House, Chandernagore, and printed at the Sadhana Press in Chandernagore.

ECHO OF AMRITSAR RIOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 6.

Mr. Bourne, First Class Magistrate, convicted to-day three Hindus in connection with riots in May last and sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment with one hundred rupees' fine.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE GOES TO MONTREAL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

New York.—Mr. Lloyd George has departed for Montreal and was cheered by a crowd at the station.—Reuter.

Rangoon, Oct. 6.—H. E. the Viceroy has contributed one thousand rupees to the Nagwan Flood Relief Fund.—(A. P.)

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

UNHAPPY LUCKNOW

THE FLOODS—AND AFTER

OFFICIAL COOPERATION WITH N.C.OS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 5.

The history of Lucknow for the last weeks is the history of floods and distress. All political and social activities of the city were centred round the Gumti whose waters rose to the abnormal limit of 30 ft. 4½ in. The rise began from the 24th September in almost clear weather. By the 27th evening the high flood line of 1915 was crossed and the next day it dashed above the highest flood line of 1894. The climax was reached on the 29th afternoon when torrential rains began to fall and continued with some intervals till the 3rd October, while the waters of the river were still rising and a large portion of the city was submerged. Railway line breaches have been reported from several quarters while the O. and R. Railway service between Lucknow and Bora Banki on the Lucknow-Fyzabad-line is suspended owing to the unsafe condition of the Railway bridge which was reported to be shaken by roaring floods.

THE CAUSE.

No authoritive statement as to the definite cause of the floods has yet been published and various natural and unnatural causes are mentioned in popular rumours. A fall of 23 inches rain in 48 hours in Kheri District and floods in Sarda Canal owing to breach in some Naini Tal lake are some of the probable causes mentioned in official communiques. Leaving aside the religious minded people who ascribe the cause to the wrath of the deity according to their particular conception of the same, all ears are anxious to hear the definite cause of these destructive floods which rising in a mysterious way took the population by surprise rendering thousands of them homeless and starving.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

To say that a large number of Mohallas and villages situated near about the Gumti banks have been completely swept away is but a small fraction of the real extent of the damage done. Motimahal Bridge, popularly known as the Monkey Bridge owing to predominance of monkeys near about, has been the scene of a huge fair during the whole period of the floods, petty shopkeepers and *ekka* and *tonjawallas* making the most of it and earning a largely enhanced income. From this bridge can be seen the roaring currents of the Gumti for miles and miles sweeping along with them household furniture and material, logs, planks, cots, tubs—chappars and what not, all this to be carried away to the bottomless sea or thrown away hundreds of miles off from the places where they had been a few days before. Even places situated at a distance of a mile or over were not free from the effects of the floods and the palatial buildings of Butlerganj including the spacious Mahmudabad Mansion, Butler Palace, portions of Government Horticultural Gardens and the Wingfield Park were submerged while the back roads of Hazratganj, the most fashionable quarter of the city, were knee-deep in water. Anxious nights were passed by the whole city and the rise and fall of the floods was restlessly studied and talked about. All through the week wherever two persons were found together there was a reference to the floods and all this time there was no other talk in the city.

RESCUE WORK.

Lucknow which is famous for luxuries and fine etiquettes, has proved to the world that it does not lag behind whenever call for service of humanity comes, for behind the huge congregation of sight seers and holiday makers on the monkey bridge were seen large number of workers of all political and social denominations boldly busy in rescue work. From the 80 years old master Swimmer Abid Husain down to young and energetic Sushil Babu of Canning College all took their share in saving lives and property in face of imminent danger, while religious and political leaders merchants, businessmen, journalists, mahajans, cooperators and non-cooperators all supplied their quota and it was due to these efforts official and non-official that the extent of damage to lives and property was considerably minimised and it is indeed to the credit of these workers that the number of lives lost in the city was not much above half a dozen which considering the extent of the floods is certainly not much. The first official communique issued regarding the floods was signed by the District Magistrate and the non-cooperator chairman of the non-cooperator municipality. This communique had the desired effect and the officials, the police and the non-cooperating municipal commissioners have ever since been cooperating whole-heartedly in the rescue work. It is gratifying to note that the district officials who were instruments of repression during the Butler regime have found themselves equal to the occasion and cooperate with the ex-convicts like Chaudheri Khaliquzzaman, Babu Mohanlal Sakena and other Municipal Commissioners.

THE END.

The morning of the 4th October saw a clear sky and the subsiding floods and by the evening the back roads of Hazratganj and other quarters of the city were clear and the flood area was confined to the immediate vicinities of river banks which are hourly shrinking. Rumours of another imminent rise are afloat in the city but so far as the present situation is concerned it is easy to forecast that in the course of one or two days more the Gumti will go back to its normal bed.

RELIEF WORK.

No account of the floods will be complete without a reference to the generous response of the people to the needs of suffering and homeless refugees whose number reaches in thousands. The floods are subsiding but the task of workers is not yet finished and it is now that the patriotism of richer sections of the community is put to test. The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 and the Municipal Board have responded with double the amount while public and private subscriptions are swelling and rich mahajans and banias are distributing food and blankets to the needy while medical help is arranged on a large scale. But looking to the distress of the people and the property lost these efforts are merely drops in the ocean and it is hoped that other more fortunate provinces will collaborate in relieving the distress of their fellow creatures.

FLOOD SUBSIDING.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES AT WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.

The Gomti continues to fall down and the flood receded very rapidly to-day. An expert is of opinion that the river will change its course and move slightly towards the City side. Three deaths are reported from Malihabad Sub-Division including two women. The dead body of a Gurkha was recovered near La Martiners College at Lucknow. Relief measures are proceedings food and fodder are being sent to the distant parts of the District by motor lorries Mr. Rutledge inspected most of the relief camps on the other side of the river to-day. The Home Member revisited the flooded area this morning. Tonight's communiqu says: "The flood cantinues to subside and the reading to-day was 26,30. The work ha become so systematised that it has becom possible to place the whole of the trans Gomti area under one general control There is now a complete service of travel ling lispansaries." It is finally stated th the issue of communiques will be discontinu unless special occasion arose.

THE FLOOD OF NEW BOOKS.

Who buys all the new books? Does anybody buy some of them? And how many of them are worth buying? The answers would seem to be, says the "Daily Mail":—

(1) The circulating libraries buy some of most of them; (2) obviously yes, for the publisher must get his money back in some way, and (3) a very modest percentage. These questions are prompted by the flood of books that is pouring from the printing machines during the present autumn season—it is estimated that between now and the end of October some 3,000 volumes, the majority of them novels, will appear. A great many of these books, of course, will attract no attention at all; they are born dead; no one will ever hear of them again. For the publication of some of these the author will probably have paid; in many other cases they will have been issued at the publisher's risk; but whether he makes anything out of them or not, it is quite certain that the authors will be none the richer for their appearance.

You must not, however, acquire the impression that the present publishing season is not a notable one. There is great activity among all over best authors. In spite of his great age he is 83—Thomas Hardy has written a new poem; Joseph Conrad has a new book coming out; John Galsworthy is represented by a book of short stories which no lover of good writing should overlook; Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith in "The End of the House of Alard" has published what is probably her best novel so far; W.J. Locke has made a hit with a new book, and Mr. W.B. Maxwell is also to be represented among the forthcoming publications. And although, as I say, there is in this great output of printed matter an intolerable deal of trash, the standard of writing is probably higher to-day than ever it has been before.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND ELECTIONS.

ASSAM GOVT.'S CIRCULAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Oct. 5.

The Chief Secretary to the Government Assam has sent a circular letter to th Commissioner of the Divisions, all Distric and Sub-Divisional Officers, and all Head of Departments, drawing attention to th Rule which forbids canvassing for electio to the Legislative Council by or on behalf Government Servants. In the course of th letter it is stated that the Rule applies to Government Servants on leave preparatory to retirement. The letter continues: "A case has recently come to the notice of the Government in which public canvassing was undertaking on behalf of a Government servants on leave preparatory to retirement with a view to an election to be held after his retirement. The officers explanatio was that action was taken without his cogni zance by a relation. I am to say that the Government will be unable in future to accept the explanation that such action was taken without the officer's cognizance un less the officer has taken immediate step to dissociate himself publicly from it as soo as it has come to his notice".

"THE WRONG WAY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leader of to-day you desire me to state if, in my opinion, you are right in defining the present attitude of India as you have done in para one of your leader. You fear, from your inference of the trend of my communication to the Government of India, that I do not believe India has taken up a stand of the nature described by you. Would it surprise you if I inform you that your fear is wrong? I not only believe that India has taken the stand you name and that she could have no other stand.

You then indulge in your usual favourite pastime of running down the much-abused Co-operator. In this I will not disturb you, nor do I wish to reply to that part of your leader. You may still have the whole field for that to yourself, and I have not till now replied to worse criticism of that part of my little public activities, and I do not propose to change my policy at this juncture. You are welcome to pursue your activity there if you still wish to do so.

But this Kenya question is not one on which Co-operators and Non-Co-operators differ. Why then not allow each one to do his little bit in getting the decision modified according to his honest lights and convictions? I would certainly appreciate your denunciation of my letter under reference if you could or did prove (or claim) that my letter was likely to harm the Indian cause or attitude. I have still to learn that from you, and if you can prove that any harm may result from my suggestion to Government to watch the immigration rules, I shall confess my mistake.

You say in your leader that you adhere to your opinion that what my colleagues and I seek are illusory gains, and in seeking them we "unconsciously and with the best of motives are conceding a price that involves the honour of the country." What are these gains you refer to? Will you define them? I contend that neither my Committee nor I are out to seek any gains in this question for India. I should have thought that persons conversant with the Kenya problem realised before now that the task of India is a defensive one at the best. There are no gains, no progress to be aspired to. We can only see and hope that we lose no existing privileges and do not go back. It would help your own views of this discussion if you put on paper the "illusory gains" that you imagine my Committee and I myself are after.

You are under the impression that my Committee do not realise all the implications of the suggestion about their appointment of a Committee. You also assert that we forgot that India has a quarrel with the principle of the decision and not with its working. I may say that in both cases your remarks are incorrect. Having full tangible stake, the unfavourable nature of the Cabinet's decision, my Committee have neither forgotten what you mention, nor have they failed to realise what you refer to and perhaps other aspects which you have not mentioned.

My Committee's stand, as far as I have understood it, is that India rejects the decision and will avail herself of every opportunity to bring this tone to the quarters concerned. *In the meantime*, India will do whatever she can to minimise and nullify the danger of the decision to Indians in Kenya as far as they can.

How the above stand and policy can be wrong or can concede a price that involves the honour of the country I fail to see. We still object to the decision in the White Paper regarding immigration and point out to Government that the method of making rules as laid down there is dangerous. We therefore suggest that the Government of India can still, without themselves asking for reversal of the decision, press for another method of framing rules for immigration, if necessary. Para 6 of my letter reads:—

"My Committee, therefore, suggest that in order to thoroughly examine the conditions in Kenya and lay down the lines for immigration rules, *if necessary*, the Government of India be pleased to move the Cabinet to appoint a Committee of impartial public men of repute from India and England. This Committee should meet in Kenya and after examining local residents, European, Indian and Native there, submit their report to the Colonial Office."

In para 7 of my letter I say:—

"My Committee feel very strongly that unless some such action to ensure impartial examination of the needs of Kenya is taken still more and grave danger lies to Indians and their business in the Kenya Colony."

Where, I repeat, is the question of sacrificing the honour of the country or of going wrong in the protest made against the decision till now?

You quote a part of my speech at the Town Hall and please yourself by remarking that "surely you cannot one day declare that the Kenya decision as a whole left you, as a self-respecting man, no other choice than to have no use of the Empire and six days later ask for a Committee to carry into effect one of the humiliating and insulting principles embodied in that decision." What connection there is between my opinion that Indians cannot have any attachment for the Empire if the Kenya decision is seriously to be enforced, and my effort to get such parts of the decision as are still capable of being looked into, thoroughly examined, I am unable to see. Those who understand the problem and the situation will not fail to realise that yours is an effort to prejudice against me and my Committee those who may not have been thoroughly into the question.

Finally, you say that if I can see no inconsistency involved in my speech quoted in your leader and my letter, your morning contemporary tries to make out such an effect. I am not sorry that you have thought fit to refer to your morning contemporary with whom you revel in disagreeing. The "Times of India" has taken up a new attitude since the publication of the White Paper and confesses that at least in one direction India's interests are, even, according to the "Times'" changed views, in serious danger. The rest of the "Times'" remarks do not matter to me as unfortunately the "Times" does reconcile itself to India's demands in this matter.

I cannot believe that the approval of my letter by your morning contemporary could have prejudiced you against it. If the "Times" uses my letter to serve its own point of view, the Indian Press can give an adequate reply to the "Times" and shall not fall foul of my letter if only they realise and see it from an unprejudiced point of view.

But your judgment in this case is overcast by the fact that I am a Co-operator in India. Why should you not work for relief in your own methods and ways and stop inference with the methods of others which you still have to prove to be harmful and therefore wrong.

The way that you call wrong may be a small way or even an insignificent way of getting the Kenya decision modified. It is not and can't be called "the wrong way."—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

Oct. 4.

THE KENYA OUTRAGE.

RESOLUTION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.

In view of the Kenya decision, it is understood that notice of a resolution has been given by a Liberal Member to be moved in the coming Session of the local Council urging non-participation by the U. P. Government in the British Empire Exhibition.

THE MUSSOLINI ERUPTION

HOT CINDERS IN THE BALKANS.

Mr. Lloyd George writes in the "Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury":—

The shore of the Mediterranean has from the time immemorial been the scene of Eruptions and Earthquakes, which generally break out without warning. Sometimes they are devastating in their effects, destroying lives and property over wide areas and on a vast scale. Sometimes they provide a brilliant spectacular display, terrifying in appearance, but not causing much destruction.

To which of these two categories does the last Eruption of Mussolini belong? To drop hot cinders in the Balkans is a dangerous Experiment. The soil is everywhere soaked with naptha, and it floats about in unchartered pools and runlets which easily catch fire. A cinder flung from Vienna started a conflagration which spread over continents. That was only nine years ago.

The ground is still hot—the smoke blinds and stifles. You cannot see clearly or breathe freely. Now and again there is a suspicious ruddiness in the banks of smoke, which proves that the fire is not yet out. And yet there are statesmen flinging, burning faggots about with reckless swagger.

PICTORIAL WAR.

The temper of Europe may be gauged from the reception accorded to these heeless pyrotechnics on the part of the national leaders by their own country-men. Every time it occurs, whether in France, Italy or Turkey, and whether it be Poincare, Mussolini, or Mustapha Kemal who directs the show, applause greets the exhibition.

I remember the first days of the Great War. There was not a belligerent capital where great and enthusiastic crowds did not parade the streets to cheer for war. In those days men did not know what war meant. Their conception of it was formed from the pictures of heroic—and always victorious—feats, hung in national galleries and reproduced in the form of the cheap chromos, engravings, and prints which adorn the walls in every cottage throughout most lands. The Triumphant warriors on horse back, with the gleaming eye and the flourishing sabre, are their own country-men: the poor vanquished under the crashing hoofs are their foe. Hurrah for more pictures!

BACK TO 1914.

The Crown Prince denies that he ever used the phrase "this jolly war." His denial aught to be accepted in the absence of better proof than is yet forth-coming as to the statement ever having been made But the phrase represented the temper of millions in those fateful days.

It used to be said that in wars one lot cheered and the other faught. But the cheering mobs who filled the streets in August were filling the Trenches in September, and multitudes were filling graves are the year was out. But when they cheered they had no realisation of the actualities of war. They idealised it. They only saw it in pictures.

But the cheerers of to-day known what war means. France lost well over a million lives in the last fight. Italy lost 600,000, and there are men in every workshop in both countries who know something of the miseries as well as the horrors of war, and can tell those who do not.

What, then, accounts for the readiness, at the slightest provocation, to rush into all the same wretchedness over again? The infinite capacity of mankind for deluding itself. Lost time, it is tone, it was a ghastly affair. This time it will be an easy victory. Then you had to fight a perfectly armed Germany, or Austria—now it is a very small affair indeed—in one case a disarmed Germany which cannot fight, or in the other case, a miserable little country like Greece with no army or navy to talk of. So hurrah for the Guns! A bloodless victory except, for course, to the vanquished. Move pictures for the walls to show our children what terrible people we are when provoked!

BLUSTER AND BOMBARDMENT.

This episode may end peaceably, but it was a risk to take and quite an unnecessary risk under the circumstances. Italy was indignant, and naturally indignant, at the murder of her emissaries in cold blood on Greek territory and although it took place in a well-known murder area—on the Albanian border, where comitadjis and other forms of Banditti reign—still, Greece was responsible for giving adequate protection to all the Boundary Commissioners who were operating within her frontiers.

Italy is, therefore, entitled to demand stern reparation for this outrage. This Greece promptly concedes. Not merely has Greece shown her readiness to pay a full indemnity, but she has offered to salute the Italian flag by way of making amends for the offences involved to the Italian nation in this failure to protect Italian officers Transacting legitimate business on Greek Soil.

Mussolini's answer to the Greek acknowledgment of liability is to bombard a defence town, kill a few unarmed citizens and enter into occupation of a Greek island. Does anyone imagine that if the incident had occurred on French soil and the French Government had displayed the some willingness to express regret and offer reparation, that, without further parley, he would have bombarded Ajaccio? Or, had it been Britain, would he have shelled cowes and occupied the Isle of Wight?

A NEW INTERNATIONAL CODE.

But Greece has no navy. That, I suppose, alters the merits of the case. Force is still the supreme arbiter of right and wrong in international affairs in Europe. It is worth noting how a new code of international law is coming into existence since the war. ThenFrench armies invade a neighbour's territory, occupy it, establish martial law, seize and run the railways, regulate its Press, deport tens of thousands of its inhabitants, imprison or shoot down all who resist, and then proclaim that this is not an act of war. It is only a peaceful occupation to enforce rights under a peace treaty.

Signor Mussolini shells a town belonging to a country with whom he is at peace, and forcibly occupies part of its territory, and then solemnly declares that it is not an act of war but just a reasonable measure of diplomatic precaution. Once force decides the issue it also settles the rules. There was a time when English and Spaniards faught each other in the West Indies whilst their Governments at home were ostensibly at peace.

And French and English faught in India without any diplomatic rupture between Versailles and St. James's. But in those days those lands were very remote and the control of the centre over events at these distances was intermittent and occasionally feeble and sometimes it suited Governments to ignore what was taking place on the fringe of Empire.

LIMITING THE LEAGUE.

But even in these days an attack on the home land meant war, and it would mean war to-day were the attacked countries not powerless. I have heard it find that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. There is no doubt one international law for the strong and another for the weak.

What about the League of Nations? This is pre-eminetly a case for action under the Covenant; Italy and Greece are both parties. How can they, consistently with the terms of the Treaty they so recently signed, refuse to leave this dispute to be dealt with by the League? Italy had a special part in drafting the Treaty and in imposing it upon Germany and Austria, she cannot now in decency repudiate its clauses.

It is suggested in some quarters that the dignity of Italy being involved in the dispute she cannot possibly consent to leave it in the hands of the League. That surely is a fatal limitation on the activities of the League of Nations. Every dispute involving right implicates the national honour, and as every nation is the judge of its own honour, ultimately all differences would be ruled out of the Covenant which it did not suit one country or the other to refer.

THE FRENCH EXAMPLE.

The League is not allowed to touch reparations. If this quarrel also is excluded from the consideration of the League it is no exaggeration to say that this valuable part of the treaty of Versailles becomes a dead letter. It is one of the gross ironies of the European situation that the treaty of Versailles is being gradually torn to pieces by the countries which are not only the authors but have most to gain by its provisions.

France has already repudiated the first and most important part of the Treaty by declaring that it will refer no question arising between herself and her neighbours under the Treaty itself to the League of Nations. She has further invaded and occupied her neighbour's territory in defiance of the provisions of the Treaty.

MORTGAGING ITALY'S FUTURE.

If Italy also declines to respect the first part of that Treaty, then nothing is left of it except what it suits nations to enforce or obey. And if the framers do not owe allegiance to the Treaty they drafted, why should those who only accepted it under duress bow to its behests? The victors are busily engaged in discrediting their own charter.

It would have been a more honourable course for the nations to pursue if they had followed the example of America by refusing to ratify the whole Treaty. To sign a contract and then to pick and choose for execution the parts of it that suit you is unworthy of the honour of great nations which profess to lead the world towards a higher civilisation.

There are ugly rumours of possible complications arising out of this unfortunate incident. It does not need a vivid imagination to foretell one or two possible results of a disastrous character. In this country they would be deplored, not only for their effect on European peace, but for the damage they must inevitably inflict on the best interests of Italy. She has had enough of victory. What she needs now—what we all need—is peace.

There is no country which has more genuine goodwill for Italy's prosperity and greatness that Great Britain. It is an old and a tried friendship. The two nations have many common interests; they have no rivalries. Hence, the deep anxiety of Britain that Italy should not commit a mistake which will mortgage her future, even if it does not imperil her present.

STRATEGIC CAREER.

There are no doubt strategic advantages for Italy in holding Corfu. It enables them to "bottle up" the Adriatic. But its Greek and it menaces Slavonia, and the introduction of foreign elements into the body of a state for strategic reasons always provokes inflammatory symptoms injurious to the general health of a community. They tend to become malignant, and sooner or later they bring disaster. Bosnia ultimately proved to be the death of the Austrian Empire. When the Bosnian cancer became active the evil of Italia irredenta broke out once more and between they they laid the Empire of the Hapsburgs in the dust.

Italy has played a great part in the work of civilisation and so has Greece. They have still greater tasks awaiting them—one on a great and the other necessarily on a smaller scale. It would be a misfortune to humanity if they spent their time enthusiasim on hating thwarting each other.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION ROLL.

SCANDALOUS WASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your morning contemporary 'The Times of India' has been extremely lenient in dealing with the electoral roll of those who are entitled to vote for the election to the Legislative Council and the Government of Bombay has not been too quick to empower, by a special order, (whose legality is open to question) the Collector of Bombay to make the necessary corrections when power, however, he has interpreted as not to include the grievous omissions. A mere visit to the office of Election would be ample explanation for the production of such a wonderful piece of official record. Every thing will be found to be at sixes and sevens. In one place there will be a group of clerks cheering pan and making merry. In another place, the head of the section will be found to be confidentially talking with friends and relatives of some announced candidates. Under a bench, will be found the several parts of the electoral rolls huddled up. These are excusable. But it passes one's wonder why *receipts* are not issued for the moneys paid? Even in restaurants, written acknowledgments are passed on to the customers. Is the Election office worse than a restaurant? My object is only to give the collector a glimpse of what exactly happens in his office. I am positive that if a business firm were to manage its affairs in a similar manner it will have to close down its doors in a fortnight's time.

Coming to the irregularities in the preparation of the list, it is a pity to think that a department in charge of an English Civilian of plenty of Indian experience, should be so managed. No principle or any order has been observed in the printing of names. In the middle of 'M' comes a name beginning with 'K'. Spelling mistakes are horrible and inexcusable. 'Currimbhoy' is spelt with a capital 'K'. The omissions are too many. A gentleman who pays incometax and super tax, a member of the Corporation, and most surprising of all, a member of the late Legislative Assembly and a well-known figure in the social and commercial circles of Bombay, alas his name has been omitted from the roll! Can there be any thing more scandalous? Every one concerned in the preparation of the roll ought to hang his head in shame. Such omissions, the Government ought to, by a special order, fill in. Better late than never.—Yours etc.,

DISGUSTED.

THE ASSEMBLY.

SWARAJYA PARTY CANDIDATES FROM BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The Swarajya Party candidates from Bombay for the Assembly are Messrs. Vithalbai Patel, Husainbhai Lalji (Bombay City), N. C. Kelkar (Central Division), D. V. Belvi (Southern Division), Jamnadas Mehta (Northern Division), Tarachand Sahani Abdulla Haroon (Sind).

BOMBAY PROV CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

KHADI PROPAGANDA

The Hon. Secretaries B. P. C. C write:—

Applications from patriots believing in Khadi work are invited for khadi manufacture and sales in Bombay with a view to emphasise the boycott of all Foreign Piece-Goods pursuant to the resolution of the Indian National Congress.

Maintenance charges will be allowed.

Please apply to Sjt. Lukhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building Hornby Road, Fort.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct 7.

The "Pioneer" says that they have good grounds for stating that the post of Commander-in-Chief is not likely to become vacant until the end of 1924 at the very earliest and possibly not until 1925

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

APPENDAGE OF ELPHINSTON COLLEGE?

SENATE INTERFERENCE OPPOSED.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University came off on Saturday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor presiding. The Senate devoted an hour to the discussion of a proposal that Physics prescribed for the First Year Arts Course should not be taught at the Royal Institute of Science. Dr. A. G. Veigas moved a proposition to that effect and further added that apparatus and material of the Royal Institute of Science should not be used in imparting such instruction. Dr. Veigas in the course of his lengthy speech appeared to the Members to pause and seriously consider the whole question. Dr. Fox in an equally lengthy speech answered almost all the points raised by Dr. Veigas and asked the Senate to oppose the resolution. Dr. Paranjpye stated that the Senate had no right to interfere with the internal management of private institutions. Eventuallly, the proposition was thrown out by a large majority.

On the motion of Revd. Father Blatter, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was assigned to the Faculty of Arts.

The Senate, then, considered a proposal to recognize the preliminary Scientific Examination of April 1923 and October 1924" is equivalent to the Intermediate Examination in Science.

Revd. Father Blatter moved:—

'That the following paragraph be added at the end of the N. B. to the Regulation 7 in Science (pages 98-99 of the current University Calender):—

"The Preliminary Scientific Examination of April 1923 and October 1923 will be recognized at the discretion of the Syndicate as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination in Science in the case of students who apply to the Syndicate for such recognition for enabling them to study for the B. Sc Examination."

Dr. Accacio G. Veigas, moved an amendment deleting the words "at the discretion of the Syndicate" in line 4.

In moving the amendment Dr. Veigas said that he did not think why the words "at the discretion" of the Syndicate were necessary in the proposition, for what power was the Syndicate going to exercise in the matter? Was the Synidcate going to give preference to students obtaining a certain percentage of marks? Such a step would do injustice to the students themselves. He did not know what Dr. Paranjpye had got to say in the matter. Those students who went up for the Intermediate course had no intention of going in for the B. Sc. course. Instead of bread being given to students, they had been given stone. (Laughter) The resolution therefore, did not help the students who had joined the Grant Medical College on the distinct understanding that their admission would be regulated by their rank in the result of the preliminary Scientifis Examination.

Professor Trivedi seconded the amendment.

Dr. Harold Mann supported the amendment which, on being put to vote was declared carried. The amendment was then, passed as a substantial proposition.

The Senate, then, agreed to the following proposition moved by Prof. P. A. Wadia.

(a) That the words "Bachelor of Teaching" be *inserted* between the words "Bachelor of Arts" and "Bachelor of Hygiene" in General Regulation 51 (page 46 of the current University Calendar); and

(b) That in the regulations relating to Academic Costume, the following paragraph be *inserted* after the paragraph headed "B. Com." at the bottom of page 448 of the Calendar:—

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B. A.

Hood.—Black silk, bound with rose coloured silk, two inches wide."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The Senate, next, considered a proposal that physics prescribed for the first year's Arts course should not be taught at the Royal Institute of Science.

Dr. A. G. Veigas moved:—

"That the University are of opinion that Physics of the First Year's Arts Course should not be taught in the Royal Institute of Science to the students of the Elphinstone College and that, if it is only a question of accommodation, the staff, apparatus and materials of the Royal Institute of Science should not be used in imparting such instruction."

Dr. Veigas, in moving the proposition, said that he wanted to bring to the notice of the Senate the present state of affairs of the Royal Institute of Science. The Royal Institute of Science was an appendage of the Elphinstone College. The generous citizens of Bombay who contributed Rs. 22.75.000 to the department of this University intended that the Institute should not be used as an appendage of the Elphinstone College. It was expected that the Institute would be devoted to the post-graduate study and research. If they wanted to be familiar with the objects of the Institute, they should refer to the speeches of the then Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor who had clearly explained the objects. He did not see why they should not represent to the Government as to the undesirability of the Institute to coach up students for the most elementary education in physics. He was told that now it was considered as a matter of organisation and discipline that the staff of the Royal Institute of Science was a part of the Elphinstone College. He wanted to know whether that was a fact or not. And if it was a fact, it was the most grave departure from the intention of the donors as well as from the proposed policy of the Government. By allowing such a thing, the Government handicapped the higher work for which the Institute was endowed. The Presidency stood in the greatest need of research work. As a matter o fact, it was a direct deviation from the objects and functions of the Institute.

Continuing Dr. Veigas referred to the staff of the Institute and said that there were professors, and two lecturers. What was the result he asked, of the instructions in physics being given in the Institute only to the students of the Elphinstone College? He hoped the Senate would pause and consider whether the institute was not used as an appanage of the Elphinstone College. He was entitled to use very strong words in regard to this matter but he thought they would serve no purpose He wanted to bring to the notice of the Senate that outside professors were helping the department of physics in the Royal Institute of Science. These professors not only were not given any remuneration, but they were not paid their travelling allowances. (laughter.) "I think the Hon. Minister of Education ought not to laugh but to cry" (loud laughter) said the speaker in an excited mood.

Concluding Dr. Veigas hoped that the Senate would give very serious consideration to the proposition. The Government he said, were directly responsible for the present state of affairs in the Royal Institute of Science.

Principal Kanitkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. Fox, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, opposing the motion said that whatever he wanted to say in the matter would be on his own authority. He was indebted to Dr. Veigas for having taken great interest in the affairs of the Institute; but he would be still more indebted to him if he would take the trouble to pay a visit to the Institute and see the work that was being done, because that would place him (Dr. Veigas) in a better position to deal with the matter in question. He wanted to state that the portion of the staff of the physics department which was devoted to the teaching of the physics course, was not a portion of the Royal Institute of Scicne proper. The Institute extended from the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, round towards the Secretariat, and the remaining portion of it belonged to the East Wing. On the ground floor of the building the first year's students were being taught, and it was, therefore, that the students of the Elphinstone College were being taught there that part of the building was not the Royal Institute of Science at all. Practically the whole of the laboratory teachings were, as a rule, given in the Physics laboratory. He did not know whether Dr. Veigas had seen the laboratory; it was one of the finest laboratories on this side of India, at any rate.

Continuing, Dr. Fox said that the Principal of the Royal Institute of Science was unanswerable to the Principal of the Elphinstone College and *vice versa* in as much as the students of the Royal Institute of Science were technically the students of the Elphinstone College by arrangement with the University.

With regard to the remuneration or travelling allowance being not paid to the outside professors as referred to by Dr. Veigas. Dr. Fox said that they did not want any fee or travelling allowance. Such a question had never arisen as yet. Concluding, he once again, requested Dr. Viegas to pay a visit to the Institute.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said that he looked at the question from the point of view of its relationship to the university. He did not speak as the Minister of Education, but as one who was connected with the management of private institutions. The question raised the most important point, viz., How far is the Senate entitled to interfere with the private institutions which are not affiliated to the University? The Senate was not entitled to interfere with the internal management of any private institution. He believed it was the business of the donors to see how the Institute was being conducted. The Government must see how it could spend the amount allotted for the Institute in the best economical manner.

Prof. Hamley opposing the motion said that the Senate had no right to discuss the matter in question.

Dr. C. J. Sisson also opposed the proposition.

The proposition was then put to the vote and declared lost.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY WAR MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have now received an acknowledgement from Sir Alfred Ewing, Principal, Edinburgh University, of the subscriptions made by Edinburgh graduates in India to the Edinburgh University War Memorial Fund in the following terms:—

Edinburgh University War Memorial Fund.

Edinburgh, 1st September, 1923.

My dear Sir Frederick,

I returned to-day after a holiday in Switzerland, and was greatly pleased to find your letter of July 9th intimating the very satisfactory result of your appeal to Edinburgh graduate in India. It is a great pleasure to know that as many as seventy graduates of the University have responded; and the sum of £41:4;3 is a most welcome addition to the contributions already received—all the more welcome because there was in fact a deficit which this supplement in subscriptions will go far to wipe out. Let me thank you warmly for the trouble you have taken in the matter and for the evidence it gives of your own affection for the old University.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely.

Sd. I. A. Ewing.

Sir Frederick Whyte,

President, Legislative Assembly,

Simla. India.

Our fellow-graduates will now be glad to learn that their efforts are appreciated at home.—Yours, etc.

A. F. Whyte.

A. Brebner.

Simla, Oct. 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Allahabad on Saturday.

THE WHITE EMPIRE IN AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6.-

which for forty years had demoralised the whole of the islands. At the back of it all, as I have said, there lies the one absorbing passion to make money quickly and retire. I was told constantly in Fiji, that business had nothing to do with morality. When I did my very utmost to put an end to this iniquitous indenture system, I was detested as an Englishman with an almost deadly hate. It seemed impossible for the white planters to realise, that the first principles of morality were involved. It was only after long and patient examination by independent witnesses, that the truly terrible moral facts of the case were finally disclosed to the world and corroborated by indisputable testimony. But those moral considerations would be things for which men like Major Grogan would have no use at all. They would be, what he calls in this chapter of his book, 'drivel' and 'rot' and 'Exter Hall' cant.

An Inexhaustible Supply of Cheap Labour

Major Grogan then goes on to explain the method of administration, which would keep the wages down as low as possible. "Africa" he says, "has one great advantage in an inexhaustible supply of cheap labour. Up till now this mine of wealth has been squandered at the bidding of the noxious faddist, or by the supineness of the British Colonial Office. The Chartered Company alone endeavoured to tackle the problem in a statesmanlike manner, but was shouted down by the howls of Labbydom. A phenomenon little understood at home, or even in Africa, is that, with the Native African, the laws of supply and demand have no mutual sequence. A native, who has once sold an egg for six pence a piece will expect six pence a piece even when one cannot walk for eggs; nor will he accept less, but will rather let them rot. Similarly, if he has been paid a certain sum for labour, he will rather starve then accept less."

The 'Wickedness' of Increasing Native Wages.

This is the text upon which Major Grogan proceeds to hang a sermon. He cannot find words strong enough to condemn the 'wickedness' of those people who go and increase the African native's wages! To do this, is to spoil the whole game of getting rich quickly. When I was in Uganda, I saw an Indian coffee plantation, where a thousand Africans were happily at work and the kiboko (the whip) was never used. But I found that this estate was intensely disliked by the white settlers, because it had the effect of raising the price of native wages for the whole district. They used Major Grogan's argument, that when the wages had once gone up they would never come down again. My only answer was: "Why should they?" The reply was, "But that will cut down all our profits!" The obvious answer again was! "Why should'nt it?" It is of great interest to see how Major Grogan works out this economic problem, and find its solution in compulsory Government action and forced labour.

"The first essential", he says, "in opening up a new country is for the administration to fix a rate of pay for native labour, and to *make that rate a very low one*. If it is left to competition, the rate is bound to be forced up. But it will be well-nigh impossible ever to lower the rate to meet diminishing profits. At first sight this seems severe on the native; but in reality it is not so. As he is, he has every necessary of life and everything that we give him is a luxury. The taste for pay is a cultivated taste, and three shillings a month really gives him as much satisfaction as three pounds sterling. . . There is a short-sighted inclination amongst British officials to give the native more than he requires or even asks for, presumably simply because he is a native. . . The actual rate of pay carries no weight with him. It is merely a matter of whether he is in the mood. But, of course, if he has once received a certain figure, he will never work for less even if he is in the mood to do so."

Major Grogan's Native Policy.

Working from this economic basis, the first principles of paramount importance, according to Major Grogan, are as follows:—

(1) To make the administration the sole labour agents.

(2) To rule through the chiefs and refrain from injuring their prestige.

(3) To maintain the prestige of the white man.

"Prestige", he says, "is of the utmost importance. There is rather a tendency amongst officials to lower the prestige of the non-official white man in the eyes of the native. This is fatal. The prestige must be maintained at costs, as it is the sole hold we have over the native."

"Why is the White Man in Africa ?"

Major Grogan then proceeds to ask the searching question, "Why is the white man in Africa at all?" His answer is as follows:—"Short of compulsion, direct or indirect, the main mass of Africa's inhabitants will never take part in the development of their country. We can never develop their country without their co-operation, because where negroes are, white men will not do manual work. And the negroes will not disappear as have the savages of other lands.

"This, then, is the question we must ask ourselves. Why are we in Africa? Is our mission merely to be policemen over indolent hordes; or do we assume the brain work of a great, a stupendous task,—nothing less than the development of Africa by the forced co-operation of white and black. There is no alternative short of the old American method,—namely, the obliteration of irreconcilable natives by gin and guns."

The African Standpoint.

"Let my radical critics not misunderstand me or my feelings towards the negro. There are two distinct standpoints from which I view the African."

"As a spectator and student of social evolution, I see a people infinitely more wise, infinitely more decent, infinitely more sane than we. The absolute logic of their life bewilders our distorted minds. We can never learn to understand them. They soon see through us. We think them fools. They think us mad; and there is little question who is nearer the mark. They are happy. They want nothing. No man grows fat among them while his brother starves. In absolute content, they dose along their dreamy path of life."

"In this light, I love them and weep to think that we, the strenuous, the snob-ridden, the crude, dross-hunting victims of a hideous mess of blatant greed and misery, have ever crossed their path."

The White Settlers' Standpoint.

Major Grogan then proceeds to give the white man's point of view in the following appalling paragraph:—

"The other point of view is, that of the man in their midst with work to do. We are dependent on their aid. To assist us they must be moulded to our ways. But they do not want to be,—and yet they must. Either we must give up the country, commercially, or we must make them work; and mere abuse of those who point out this impasse can never change the fact. We must decide and soon. Or rather, the white men of South Africa will decide. May History (the philosophy, which teaches by example) teach us at last to be discreet. I have seen too much of the world to have any lingering belief that western civilisation benefits native races. *Socially, physically and morally its advent is their death-knell.* Still, we have taken up the task. Let us see with open eyes the issues that task entails. For, sure as the tide, comes the moment when there is no longer room for both people to live their own individual lives. At that moment, one must bow or leave the path.

"We Have Stolen his Land".

The last paragraphs of Major Grogan's chapter, on the "Native Question" are the most scandalous of all. They read as follows:—

"I have small sympathy with the capitalist regime and am convinced that the immediate future of South Africa is already nipped by the frost of land monopoly. But it is the regime in which we live as yet; and till it, top-heavy, crumbles to the ground the native must fall in tune. *We have stolen his land. Now we must steal his limbs.* The setting apart of native reserve does but defer the issue. In time, the white man will have all. It is happening in New Zealand: it is happening in the United States: it will happen in Africa, none-the-less.

Perpetual Servitude of the Africans.

"Were the African other than he is, a form of State socialism similar to the old Jesuit Missions in Paraguay might meet the case. But the African wants even less than the Indian of Paraguay. Lack of incentive therefore precludes any voluntary development from the existing communism into progressive State socialism, in which the negro would reap the fruits."

The African Helotage.

"There remains a possible alternative. It is the organisation of African society on the lines of the Incas of Peru, that is, the division of society into two strata, of which the lower does all the menial work and draws sufficient of the proceeds to meet all simple wants, while the upper organises, directs, and takes all the surplus produce. This, in effect, would be the situation in Africa, if the Government assumed the sole agency of labour."

Compulsory Labour "Essential" in Africa

"Compulsory labour, in some form, is the corollary of our occupation of the country. And the sooner we grasp this essential fact, the better chance there will be that South Africa will settle down contented in the shadow of the flag."

"It is pathetic, but it is History. The immediate cause can be explained by simple measurement of skulls. The primary cause lies hid in those great words of Cecil Rhodes: "Tread me down: pass on: I have done my work.

An Amazing Document.

I have quoted from this amazing document; and these two articles with their full quotations ought to be kept and filed by those who are seriously studying the Kenya question. Far away from the surface, at the back of everything else, is the cruel and utterly rapacious greed to get rich which will stop at nothing in effecting its object. The sacrifice of thousands of African lives means nothing to this spirit of greed. The uprooting of old tribal customs means nothing. The destruction of tribal morality means nothing. As Major Grogan so frankly confesses, the African natives are not to be considered as equals at all. They are there to be exploited. If they will not die out, they must be used as beasts of burden. There are, of course, many Englishmen in Africa who would repudiate Major Grogan's point of view. But the fact remains that the book is commended by Cecil Rhodes.

India's Part to Play in Africa

When I was in London, I protested with all my might, in the name of India, against these hateful ideas of compulsory labour and the use of the native as a mere tool. I declared that, from all that I had seen with my own eyes, the Indians in Kenya had never taken part in such treatment of the African natives, and it was against their natural instinct to do so. I acknowledged at the same time that I had seen many instances of Indian traders overreaching the natives in trade; but such things soon righted themselves and did not lead to wholesale tribal dislocation. It has been a matter of intense regret and disappointment to me to find, in the Kenya White Paper, that under the pretence of protecting the native nothing has actually been done to make such protection effectual. The very same powers are in the hands of the white man to-day; and he is likely to use them with even greater ruthlessness in future, now that his threat of armed rebellion has succeeded.

I trust, that in the interests of humanity, this vital question of the callous exploitation of the African native for cheap labour will not be allowed to pass by in India without a protest.

NABHA JUDGMENT & AFTER.

A. P. VERSION CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

Pandit Jawaherlal Nehru writes to the Press to correct certain alleged misstatements of facts in connection with his release in the Associated Press message dated Lahore, the 4th October. The Pandit denies the fact that the Administrator ordered them to leave the State forthwith, otherwise they would have to undergo the sentence; and says that there was no question of otherwise or any alternative being mentioned. The order of the Administrator suspended the sentence without reference to anything else. In another order he said that they were to leave Nabha and not to return without his permission. They left Nabha to suit their convenience. The Pandit goes on to say that, if it is necessary in the interests of their cause to go to Nabha, he hopes he and his companions will do so.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

BEGINS ITS CAREER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The Central Provinces Government has written to the Allahabad University in connection with the Nagpur University Act which came into operation recently and which has closed the connection of the institutions of the Central Provinces and Berar with the Allahabad University. H. E. the Governor of the Central Provinces expresses his deep sense of obligations under which the schools and colleges of the Province lie to the University and their appreciation of the eminent part which the University has played in moulding the character of those institutions.

DERAILMENT ON B. N. RY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 6.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B.N.Ry., Nagpur wires:—

At about 9 o'clock on the 6th instant, while the 13 down Passenger was leaving Salwa Station, four passenger bogie coaches and one parcel van derailed. No persons were injured. The track was badly damaged causing a delay to traffic. The Bombay and Calcutta mail trains were transhipped and suffered 6½ and 8½ hours' delay respectively.

The 13-Down Passenger went C½ hours late, with all the passengers in the front portion of the train, which did not derail. The 14-Up Passenger was terminated at Gondia and the 11-Down Express from Nagpur in the evening was cancelled. Through running is expected to be resumed before midnight.

NEW MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6

It is understood that after the elections, the new Legislative Council will meet on the 26th of November. After formal business, the Council will adjourn to the first week of December, and it is expected the House will be in session when H. E. the Viceroy visits Madras.

The January meeting of the Council will be held after 14th or 15th after the Royal Commission on the Public Services have left Madras. This will be the first meeting when the new members will be able to move resolutions under the new ballot rules.

RANGOON-MADRAS WIRELESS INSTALLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

It is understood by the "Pioneer" that good progress is being made with the erection of a high speed wireless installation to operate between Rangoon and Madras, and it is hoped that the scheme will be in working order before the end of the year.

ALL HINDU VAISHA CONFERENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTAH, Oct. 6.

The All India Vaisha Conference will be held in December 1923 at Kotah. The exact dates will be notified later. Rai Bahadur Seth Keshri Singhji has been appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee and Babu Ghanshyamdassji Secretary. The formation of necessary sub committees and the election of the president is under consideration.

QUITE AT HOME.

Jim Higgins was paying his first visit to the country, and so it naturally follows that this was also his first visit to a farm.

On the first morning of his visit he breakfasted with the family on cold pork.

The Cockney fellow immediately proceeded to cut off the rind, and then placed it on the side of his plate.

The farmer noticed this, and, looking up, he remarked:

"We all eat the rind here, Jim."

"That's all right," replied the Cockney. I am just getting mine ready for you!"

WHAT DID HE MEAN ?

Dunson was a dog-lover. Every time he saw a really good canine specimen he had a hard struggle to keep himself from purchasing it on the spot.

One day he was walking along the street, when he came across his friend Dawson, leading a beautiful collie.

Dudson's eyes simply glistened at the sight of it.

"That's a fine dog!" he said enthusiastically "Do you want to sell it?"

"I'll sell him for five pounds." was the reply.

"Is he intelligent?" asked the other.

"Intelligent? Why, that dog knows as much as I do."

"You don't say so? Well, in that case, I'll give you five shillings for him!"

STRIVE FOR SWARAJ.

THE REAL NATION-BUILDER.

VOTERS' DUTY AT FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union, a meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Saturday, when speeches were delivered on "The work in the Councils", Mr. B. M. Anandrao presiding.

The chairman asked whether it was proper for the clerks were to stand out of the struggle and not make their weight felt, as the condition of the country was most critical at the present time. Mr. Petit was one of the "staunchest nationalists" they had, he said. He requested his friends to use their judgment, rather than be guided by party labels.

Mr. Petit described his achievements in connection with the Kapadia case and Kabraji's pension resolution. He had not replied to Mr. Carter's and Dr. Nunan's letters, because they tried to intimidate members of the Legislative Council from doing their duty and he would do the same thing over again if such an opportunity again come. The way of bringing Government to its knee was to combine and throw out all items on the budget for the "Transferred" subjects, and the Ministers would have to resign. If they did so he was sure there would be public agitation and the eyes of England would be turned towards them, and they would get what they wanted. The first thing that the Governor did was to spirit away Mr. Horniman, and it was an insult to the intelligence of the citizens of Bombay. The Legislative Council was refused the opportunity of asking questions, and discussing the matter, although the conditions which existed at the time of deportation had already disappeared. Why was the Council refused any explanation, or any reasons for spiriting away a man like Mr. Horniman? They must know that he had his own differences with Mr. Horniman when he was a Director of "The Chronicle." That was one of the limitations of the Councils.

Similar limitations there were also in the Assembly. They must send men to the Assembly who would not only cooperate with Government when they were sensible, but also criticise and defy the Executive and to enforce their will on the Government in order to make it amenable to the will of the people. They should have consistent agitation not only outside the Councils and the Assembly, but also strenuous work inside.

DUTY OF VOTERS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi recounted his past work in the Council. If there were no proper combination among the members of the Council, he said, it was because the fault lay with the voters themselves, in sending men who were liable to be intimidated by the officials. The voters must not succumb to influences of party or community, and they must only look to the merits of individual candidates and their character. There was the Sind Mahomedan Group which was always on the side of Government, owing to its backward education; again there was the non-Brahmin Party also amenable to influences and lastly there was the Bombay Group which always tried to be reasonable and meet Government. He complained that the Minister had refused to increase the grants to secondary schools although he had a large surplus of four crores, and only when his hands were forced did he take the necessary steps. He promised them to bring about prohibition by bringing pressure to bear on Government. Their political prisoners were treated worse than criminals and Government did not care for their resolution at all, because it was a "reserved" subject. Only by throwing out budget grants could they make the Government amenable to reason. They must send strong men and not men who were inclined to be "very reasonable". Every Mamlatdar was taxing the people in the mofussil, and the ryot, for the Japan Relief Fund raised by the Viceroy. He had found during his tours that they were collecting money by taxing the people for the Japan Relief Fund. He asked them to send only such men who would not be influenced by promises of titles and who also did not want posts for their relations. He mentioned a member who deserted the popular side on an important occasion because of the Commissioner's promise to give him a *Khansahebship*. They must know the past career of a candidate and his personal character before giving their votes to him.

SWARAJ—THE REAL NATION-BUILDER

Mr. J. Baptista said he had gone to the Cowasji Jehangir Hall to hear speeches about "nation building" and he saw Sir Chimanlal presiding! Then there was Dr. Dadachanji who gave a long prescription without end. Dr. Batliwalla spoke about hospitals, and sanitation and it appeared to him that he was only advertising Batliwalla's Ague Mixture. (Laughter.). He thought there could be no "nation building" unless they had Swaraj, and "Swaraj" could not be got in the Councils. The work of Swaraj was done in the Congress now, and it had taken the place of their Home Rule League. Councils must be separated from the Congress, and they could only work for Swaraj outside in the country. But what had the members of the Councils done, when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested? Had they resigned, as they ought to have. They must not give votes to any one who had not resigned when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. He was not wearing Khaddar because it would give him rheumatism, and did they want him to get ill? He asked them to vote for anybody they liked, for then the Government would get frightened.

Medowbrook has won the American Open Polo Championship by defeating the British Army by 13 goals to 9.—Reuter.

IRISH FREE STATE ELECTIONS.

VOTING UNDER PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS.

(BY JOHN HUMPHREYS)

The recent general election in Ireland is of great interest to all the English-speaking peoples. First, because the Irish Free State is now a self-governing Dominion, one of the sister nations of the British Commonwealth, and mutual knowledge of what is happening within these nations is desirable. Second, because it is the largest parliamentary election, so far as electorate is concerned, held under the single transferable vote form of P.-R.

The following statement summarises the influence of this method of voting on the electoral campaign and on the result.

(1) The 153 members of the Irish Parliament were elected not from 153 constituencies but from 30 constituencies returning from three to nine members each. Generally speaking each country was a contituency. Wicklaw returned three members; the County of Dublin eight. The largest constituency was Galway with nine members. The City of Dublin returned fifteen members, and was divided into two.

(2) There were four main parties. In this the conditions were similar to those in the last general elections in Great Britain, and in some of the Dominions, all held under the single member majority system. The four Irish parties were Government, Republican, Farmers, and Labour. In addition, the commercial interests of Dublin and of Cork sought representation. These interests hitherto had not taken an active part in Irish parliamentary elections.

(3) The four main parties instead of limiting their candidatures to favourable areas nominated candidates n practically all the constituencies. This ddd not mean that each party nominated 153 candidates. In County Dublin, where there were eight seats, Labour contented itself with nominating two candidates. But practically every elector had an opportunity of supporting one of the four main parties. The total number of candidates way 376, or an average of two and a half candidates per seat. In Great Britain at the last general election the average was the same.

(4) Each elector had one transferable vote as used in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Winnipeg for parlismentary elections, and in Great Britain for the election of members of Parliament for the Universities. Every candidate therefore in Ireland who polled a 'quota' of votes won a seat. Every considerable section of opinion had an opportunity of electing a representative. It made representation as complete as possible.

The relative completeness of representation is made clear by the figures for County Dublin. These were:—

EFFECTIVE VOTES IN COUNTY.
DUBLIN.

Votes used for elected candidates.	
O'Higgins (Government)	6,374
Fitzgerald (Government)	6,374
Derham (Government)	6,374
Lynn (Miss) (Republican)	6,374
Johnson (Labour)	6,399
Good (Business)	6,896
Cooper (Independent)	6,369
Figgis (Independent)	5,673
Total	50,833
Votes unused.	
O'Connor (Government) (runner-up	5,057
Non-transferable votes	1,473
Total	6,530

The table shows that no less than 50,833 votes out of a total of 57,363 were used in the return of the elected members. The runner-up, Mr. O'Connor, was a Government candidate, and most of his supporters had included among their first three or four choices one or other of the three Government candidates who were elected. In other words, nearly every citizen in this constituency can point to some member of the new Parliament who was includec among his earlier choices. All over the country electors are conscious of being represented. In Great Britain and in many Dominions large numbers of citizens are in come districts permanently cut off from direct association with Parliament. The franchise has no effective value.

(5) The representation of each party is distributed over the whole country. There are no solid blocks of territory like the province of Quebec in Canada, the Orange Free State in South Africa, or some urban areas in Australia, constituencies of which are held, or in the past have been held, almost wholly by one party.

Members of the Irish Free State Government Party come from every constituency in Ireland save two. The republicans have representatives also from nearly every constituency. the fifteen farmer members come from fifteen different counties; the same is true of the fifteen Labour members. The exaggeration of political differences as between one part of the country and another—a potent factor of disintegration—has

of considerable importance to the whole English-speaking world.

(6) The figures for the whole country show that P. R. has once more given fair representation. The figures are:—

IRISH ELECTIONS, 1923.
(All constituencies except Universities.)

Party	Votes obtained	Seats obtained	Seats in proportion to votes
Government	411,074	60	57.3
Anai-Treaty	290,001	44	40.4
Labour (including Independent Labour)	131,623	15	18.4
Farmers	129,247	15	18.0
Business and Independents	92,859	13	12.9
Total	1,054,804	147	147.0

The certainty that under P. R. representation will be reasonably fair is in striking contrast with what has happened, and may happen again, both in Great Britain and in many Dominions. Under the single member system one party much larger than another may get far fewer seats; indeed, the result of a general election is much of the nature of a gamble.

(7) Nearly all the political leaders of each party have been elected. This also is a great contrast with what happened in Great Britain in 1918, and in Canada in 1921. In Great Britain nearly all the Opposition leaders were swept away; in Canada the Prime Minister and most of his colleagues were dismissed. Under P. R. there is no such weakening of the personnel of parliament as arises from an indiscriminate wholesale dismissal of party leaders.

(8) The electors voted by numbering as many candidates us they wish in the order of their choice. The Irish electors used this system with intelligence. Contrary to what was stated by some press correspondents, the official result sheets show there was no wild cross voting as between Government and Republican candidates. In Conaty Dublin and in the City of Cork, the transfers from Government to Republican candidates wwas one half of one pe cent.

(9) As happened under the majority system in the last election in Chanda, in Australia, and New Zealand, and as may happen in GreatBritain after the next election, no one party has an absolute majority over all others. No coalition has been formed. P. R. has made clear beyond dispute that the Government will be able to rely upon a large majorityy wwerever any question affecting the Treaty is concerned. In other matters the Government must consider the wishes and the composition of the House. Irishmen say that the representation of Commerce, of Agriculture and of Labour, which P. R. has made possible, will strengthen the new Irish Parliament both in discussion and in legislation upon the many economic problems which must be dealt with.

(10) P. R. has a moderating effect on the character of the elections. There were no single personal combats in which one or other of the parties must be completely defeated. It was realised that all the parties would have their share. The business-like, orderly atmosphere of the elections was the subject of universal comment, and P. R. in creating this atmosphere was of great service to Ireland.

(11) The fair representation which the Republicans have obtained cannot endanger the Treaty. It has encouraged that school of thought within the Republican movement which prefers constitutional to unconstitutional methods. In a world which at this moment gives too many examples of reaction against parliamentary government it will be a very notable achievement if in Ireland P. R. strengthens the idea of Government through parliament by encouraging in any degree the forces which would substitute constitutional for unconstitutional action.

ARCHITECTURE AS AN ART.

MR. K. H. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association held on Thursday evening Mr. K. H. Vakil read a paper on architecture as an art. Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, F.R.I.B.A., presided. Mr. Vakil in the course of his speech said:

"Architecture an an art—the title signifies an ideal. The phrase is a sad fact. It is indeed sad to thing that it should be necessary to recall architecture as an art The necessity explains the difference between the present are and the age when architecture reached lofty peaks as "Mistress Art." It was then superfluous to emphasise the obvious aspect as a natural function.

VALUE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Although the means differ, the artist who is an architect makes the same appeal to the emotions as an artist who is a musician, poet, painter or a sculptor. A rock-perched fort at Gwalior or Baharatpur impresses one with its power. A beautiful mosque or mausoleum or tempie at Delhi, Agra or Abu inspires you with deep mystic impulses. A beautiful house at Jaipur gives you peace and rest. The Mugal Baradaris "or the Hindu "Jal Mandirs" or well-designed modern theatres give us the feeling of gaiety, joy, vivacity. Saunter through the streets of a city and, if you are alert and have learnt to see, it will not be difficult for you to read its governing emotions and passions and ideas embodied unmistakably in its buildings. If you find that banks, insurance companies, stores, slum-tenements hotels and warehouses and barracks have replaced temples, gymnasiums, theatres, the homely marketplaces, and open ground for fairs and festivals you will easily mark the difference and change in ideals of the community by the changed character of the buildings in the prominent places. If you happen to notice no material difference except that denoted by size, gaudy tinsel and pretentious romp, between the slum tenements, the warehouses the barracks on the one hand and the public halls, theatres, and similar monumental buildings that front the main thoroughfares of the city on the other you will not be uncertain about the ideals and passions of the citizens who control the city. You will not need further comment on the avarice of the commercial city. Almost every human passion finds its outlet and expression in architecture. The manner in which the architect evokes these emotions is not different from the manner in which other artists evoke them. They need the same faculties:—balance, proportion, harmony, rhythm and a central co-ordinating theme.

I am not saying anything that has not been said, that is not said more vividly by the master-Builders, the artists-craftsmen of the past. If you take pains to understand their language their buildings will sing their message to you.

BUILDERS OF THE PAST.

It is a pity that we hate not like France, where the artistic experiences and traditions that the nation has achieved could be preserved. I can assure you that, as far their conditions permitted, the master-builders of the past allowed the sincerity of their workmanship and the integrity of their artistic purpose to work out harmonies perfectly in tune with their environment. Before or after you, read about or study the latest development in civic design and town-planning analyse the way out of the ancient cities. You will find that they were not quite unfamiliar with the "zones" and the civic divisions and distributions of functions, the radiating avenues from a determined axis, the definition of localities, which the modern designer so enthusiastically places in the forefront of the programme of civic reconstruction. The very nomenclature of streets, squares and similiar public places of ancient cities indicate the definition of functions whose importance was seldom neglected by the master-builders. People who could assign a place of rest for birds in their houses as well as in their public squares were surely not those who would neglect the harmonies natural to a mastery of conditions and environment. You know the present conditions. You know, correct me if I am wrong, that the community does not care to recognise your rights and you also, do not fully realise your obligations. It is not the slums which proclaim your artistic and spiritual poverty. It is the big buildings, the places of public resort even the monumental efforts that accentuate the general bankruptcy. I am conscious of the general superstition, in the community, that it cannot "afford" architecture. It has been allowed to believe that it is more costly than the ill-designed pretentious masses and matchwood structures so familiar to industrial towns.

I am convinced however that if you begin to work as artists, if you begin to respect your art if you can lead them towards the subordination of individual gains to the gains for the community it will not be long before you find your ideas and feelings as artists respected.

A LIVING FABRIC.

If architecture is to be a living fabric, it must be governed you will remember, by intention. If it is to be an inspiration also, it must be submitted to the lofty demands of beauty. It must be shaped by artists. These are conditions that vitally affect the fundamentals of building design, of architecture as an art. Site, locality, climate, materials, the contour of the ground, the skyline, the masses and silhouette are problems that he cannot efficiently handle if he lacks the artists's talent to design, the architect's talent to plan. That is the most important faculty for every species of artist, for every kind of art. Everything depends on that. No architect can plan unless like an artist he ruthlessly analyses his intention and defines clearly the purpose of the building he proposes to erect. Few clients will allow him to utilise the full range of the means and materials at his disposal. He must accomplish the most scientific economy of means. The limitations which the clients impose can be viewed from other aspects than that of an obstacle. It can be regarded as a necessary stimulus for perfecting the architect's capacity to select the best. If the architect can select he can easily avoid the miserable makeshifts which so loudly proclaim his incompetency. Knowledge of local conditions, of people and their affairs, close touch with their requirements are essentials that an arbitect cannot and should not avoid. Incredible as it may appear there are builders in this city whose indifference to local conditions is so complete that they can never realise the existence of the sun. I regard, therefore, sciography as an absolutely essential reminder. In a tropical country like India the shadows mean more than a pleasant pastime. They mean shelter from the burning sun. They mean a necessary rest for the eyes. They mean a toning down of the violent light.

If only the shadows are studied more carefully much of the painful features of the usual buildings in the modern style would be removed. These shadows would control the desire either for an inane copy or for pretty but stupid effects. Another factor that is usually forgotten in the plans is the relations of the parts of a building. The functions of these parts are, moreover, only vaguely realised. Walls, doors, and the gates were the places where architects widow roops., stairs and carridor's rooms and verandahs, and courtyards have their dennite functions. They must be classified. The doors and the gates were the places where architects of all countries, used to concentrate their best artistic craftsmanship. It is not yet fully realised how much of the charm and dignity of the Southern temples or the mausoleums in the North has been contributed by their doors and gateways. It is not realised how the little windows with their delicate framework relieve the pitch of the nigh-toned arches. Stand somewhere opposite the maidan on the Cruikshank road and you will see what roofs you have got to avoid. You will observe a regular semi-circular row of high-pitched "extinguisher" roofs utterly unsuitable for this climate and country. The rooms public private and service for instance, are not to be differentiated by the partitions, merely. They too have their functions. And, on their effective planning depends the comfort and effeciency of the dwellers and the workers. The means of communication have also their functions. Nothing is more depressing than a crooked stair. Nothing can be more beautiful than a well designed stair. We must also remember that the exterior has a close and intimate relation with the interior. Style is not ornament. It cannot neglect plan and construction. Every age must evolve its own style. And if the history of vital styles are any guide, they must be evolved from the past traditions of the nation. They must be based on the ideas traditions and requirements of the people.

There is a glorious future for artist-architect. Even now there are signs that indicate that the future awaits his attention. The city is growing. It is developing. It is for him to make it a fairly-land. That is the constant appeal of nature, of the superb surroundings with which Bombay has been clothed by nature. Will you take up the magic wand of art?"

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, October 8.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

43-23—18-23—Captain and V. Morarji Sunderji vs. Gangadas Motilal, Bhaishanker K and G

44-23—2131-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Biharilal Manalal and another vs. Bejnath Hurnandin and others, Captain and V.

35-23—4300-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar vs. The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.

FOR DIRECTIONS UNDER RULE 784.

54-20 Re 6-19—J C G Boven. The Government of Bombay vs Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G. and Co. (

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL AND FOR DECREE FOR DEFTS COUNTER-CLAIM.

v Shamji Hansraj and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.

3288-22—Dallas and Co Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman, Sir Mahomed Yusuf of Haji Ismail and others, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSALUTE.

5190-22—Matubhai J and M, Matubhai Karsandas and another, Appabhai Chaturbhai Patel and another, Little and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

548-23—Mulji Th and Co Jusub Ayub v Mahomed Latif and Co Matubhai J and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parashram Dattaram Shamdasani v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2652-23—Purnanand C and J. Gopal Purshottam v Thacker Padamsi Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

3000-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Daga v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal.

3074-23—N C Dalal, Jaichand Nathuram v Jehangirji Pocha, Pocha and Co.

2148-22—Manchershaw and N. Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakur, Mahodeo Bhasker and others, Malvi M R antd Co.

211-23—Mansukhlal N M and Co, The Bharat Oil Paint Industrial Co. Ltd. J D Sanghani and others, N C Dalal and Co, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

420-23—Captain and V. Shambhuprasad Khodidas and another v. Mowji Madhav and others.

239-22—Payne and Co., Vassanji Naranji and others v. Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and others, Malvi M E and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1239-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co. v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.

1274-21—Craigie B and C. Runchoddas Purshotam and Co. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

1517-19—Motichand and D. Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and another, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

124-21—Dubash and Co. Maneckchand Jatchand v. Udamsey Ludha and another, in person.

1458-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshavji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.

209-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damoder v. Hirji Keshavji and another Mulla and M.

1108-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co, v. Mahomed Essa Madraswala, Perreira and V.

1248-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed v. Bhagwati Prasad and others, Dubash and Co.

39-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

182-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others, Malvi M R and Co Parshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2187-23—Patell and E, Haji Hussein Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Gulamhussein and others Judah and S.

1468-22—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji

2446-22—Payne and Co., Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

1717-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Davar.

2003-23—Merwanji K and Co, Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedally, Ahmedalli Kaderbhai and others.

2019-23—Thakoredas and D. Akbarally Lookmanji v M A Hassanally and others, N C Dalal.

1087-22—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lallu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.

1092-22—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Co.

1159-22—Captain and V, Kasi Abdul Latif Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

2139-22—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and V.

1284-22—Dubash D and Co, Abdul Gaffar Shaikh Ibrahim and others, Payne and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6.

S S Vasna Hetchings Busher.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7.

S S Jalapa Neal New York.
S S Baarata Manu Rangoon.
S S Graciana Clarke Calcutta.
S S Kasenga James Karachi.
S S British Sailer Drysdale Mahomerah.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Sasna, 6201 tons, Captain A F W Hetchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapa:—The Volkert Bros' steamer Jalapa, 1386 tons, Captain F C Neal sailed yesterday from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Bharata:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bharata, 1957 tons, Captain G S Mann, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Graciana:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Graciana, 2252 tons, Captain J Clarke, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Kasenga:—The K N Coy's steamer Kasenga, 4634 tons, Captain R I Jumes, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S British Sailer:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer British Sailer, 3444 tons, Captain P F Drysdale, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Monday, October 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18, Graham and Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Kasenga 4634 Karachi 8, K N and Co.
9 Misty Law, 3260 N F, N F T M & Co.
11 Kansas 3941 Karachi N F, K N & Co.
12 Atlantic City, 2934, Middlesbro N F Graham and Co.
13 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Khandalla 3289 Africa 17/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jaluduta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co
1 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/10 M Italiana.
2 Skagem 3605 Antwarp N. F, Graham & Co.
4 Vasna 2045, Busra 12/10 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Clan Mackinnon 3949, Rangoon N F, J F and Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Japan 11/10 N Y Kaisha
15 Sultania, 2758 N F N F H S Shushtary and Co.
18 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani
3 Bamora, 3278 P Gulf, N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Graciana 2752 N F 7/10 Scindia P N Co.
L Gnirsoppa, 3277, Rangoon, N F M M and Co.
D & E Argun Maru 4040 Japan 7/10 O S Kaisha.
F Upada 3382, Calcutta N F, M M & Co.
M Gurua 3228 N F, N F M M & Co.
C Kamlavati, 817 N F B S N Co.
P Begum 3656 Coasting N F B S N Co.
Q Champavati 12[illegible] N F N F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 6.

S S Plassy for London:—2000 cwt linseed oil cattle The Alliance T Co, 25 bales sheep skin L Hasam & Co, 60 cwt Fishmons H A Mohemad, 12 bales cow hides P E Boyce & Sons, 40 bales cow hides L Tharin & Sons, 13 bales cow hides G Suchidhia, 15 bales goat skin L Tharia & Sons, 105 cwt Indian chutney Framji Nowroji, 200 cwt kang seed T Jivandas.

S S Jalap for Philadalphia:—81 empty cylenders The Bombay Amonia Ref. Stores and Packing Co.

S S Jalapa for New York:—15 empty cylenders Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Kayem for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton A Khimji & Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—125 bales [illegible]

ground Straass & Co. 100 bales cotton K Firojsha.

S S Mistrylaw for New York:—55 bales cotton M Jetha & Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—220 bales cotton Italian Cotton Co, 600 bales cotton B Meyer & Co, 486 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 330 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Genova for Naples:—920 bales cotton G K Kaisha Co.

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton yarn Hooseinbhoy & Co.

Osaka Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton H Rambhngal.

S S Osaka Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORT.

Oct. 6.

S S Mantola from London Agents British India Steam N Co. Ltd:—100 drks ninera lubr grease, 25 bales lubrication oil, 80 cases boot polish, 22 cases toilet soap, 171 cases vinegar, 90 cases biscuits, 210 Dms. disinfecting fluid, 315 dms. parntin oil, 141 cases provision, 736 cases jin, 128 cases emision, 200 cases whisky, 15 cases ghee, 45 cases soap, 70 cases bottled beer, 155 cases ink, 26 cases cigarettes, 128 cases wine, 40 cases gripe water, 50 bgs broken tiles, 1687 plats spelts, 400 bales old news paper, 260 drms sanitary fluid, 30 drms linseed oil, 40 drms black varnish 153 drms mineral canga oil, 2830 kgs paint, 408 drms paint, 330 kgs white lead, 38 cases winest spirits, 250 casks cement, 50 cases common soap, 64 cases spirits 300 kgs a/ride of line, 49 kgs hydro suptule of soda, 20 cases mellines food, 300 cases dried milk, 1000 garolime juice, 105 cases salomon.

From Middlesbrough:—221 bdls glodcorr sheets, 31 bdls fish plates.

From Antwerp:—52 cases paper, 55 cases campagne wine.

From Portsaid:—50 bales cotton.

From Aden:—29 bales skin 40 bales broken methi, 40 bales straw, 46 bdls soft khaki.

From Rotteram:—150 bales straw boards, 100 d/bgs Farina.

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A ROMANCE RUINED.

A touring company was going the round of some of the provincial towns, and everywhere the audience waxed enthusiastic over the juvenile leading lady.

One evening a youthful admirer sought the manager, a tall, fine-looking man, and endeavoured to obtain an introduction to the fascinating little lady. He had, he said, admired her acting so much.

"It must be very pleasant to know her," he suggested. "No doubt you, who see her so often, are very fond of her?"

"Yes," admitted the Manager, "I suppose I am rather fond of her."

"Perhaps you've known her for some time?" ventured the other.

"Yes, quite a long time," answered the manager.

"But it can't be so very long," protested the admirer; "why, she's little more than a girl."

Then suddenly a horrible suspicion came to him, and he stammered, "You—you're not her husband, are you?"

"No, oh, no," said the manager, with an amused smile; "only her son!"

"TICKETS, PLEASE!"

Brown and Smith, returning by train from a football match, managed to get into corner [illegible] about two minutes before the train started.

Suddenly they discovered they were without tickets. The booking office being the other side of the station, Brown said to Smith: "Quick! Hurry and get our tickets."

Smith dashed out of the compartment, but returned in less than a minute.

"My word, you have been quick!" exclaimed Brown.

"Yes," replied Smith, "I went into the next compartment and shouted "All tickets, please!' and I've got a handful."

BURNS KNEW BETTER.

"Ye think a fine lot of Shakespeare?"

"I do sir."

"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabbie Burns?"

"Why there is no comparison between them." "Maybe no; but ye tell us it was Shakespeare who wrote 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Now, Rabbie would never hae written sic nonsense at that."

"Nonsense, sir?!"

"Aye, just nonsense. Rabbie would hae kent fine that a king or queen either dinna gang to bed wi' a crown on their head. He'd

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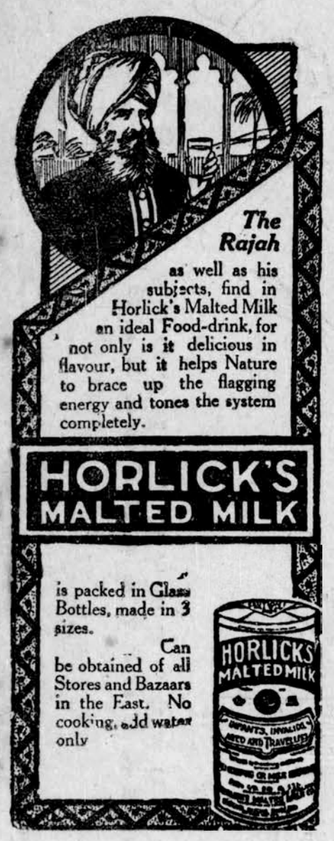

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WAGON MANUFACTURE.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

Further evidence regarding the cost of wagon manufacture in this country and the low price quoted by British firms was given at the meeting of Tariff Board to-day by Messrs. Jessop and Company when Messrs. S. A. Skinner, H. E. Skinner and C. I. Roddick representing that firm, gave oral evidence. The President told witnesses that Messrs. Tata and Co., had now agreed to the publication of the whole of their evidence and Messrs. Burn and Co., also had agreed to the publication of their evidence regarding wagon building except certain details in the statement of their working costs, etc. The President asked what the attitude of Jessops was in the matter.

Mr. S. A. Skinner said that they had no objection to the publication of the statements submitted along with their written statement except with one or two reservations.

The President: My impression is that the dates quoted in your statement are much higher than the export prices of British manufactures at that time plus freight rates. Were there quotations obtained by you on the basis of an order for 3,000 wagons?

Mr. S. A. Skinner: The prices are obtained from British manufacturers by our home office but all these 3,000 wagons were not of the same type. We have indicated the quantity of each type when we asked our London Office to quote for them.

The President: Draw attention of witnesses to the amazingly low figures quoted by British manufacturers as compared with the figures given by Jessops in their tender.

Mr. Skinner said that was a clear case of dumping.

The President suggested that British wagon making firms were prepared to take the risk of quoting favourable rates in order to secure an order in anticipation of being able to squeeze the price of raw materials.

Witness replied that British wagon-making firms were a powerful combine with large interests in steel works and therefore were able to cut down prices even to the extent of 50 per cent. in order to kill Indian manufacturers.

President: When competition is keen, is it not advisable I suggest that you should reduce your profits or adopt a different method of calculating your profit from what you do in normal times?

Witness: We told the Railway Board that we were prepared to forego profits entirely in order to keep the works going.

President: How is it you work out your cost exactly as in the prewar period.

Witness: We have got no other figures.

President: But is it not necessary to convince the authorities that the percentage basis adopted in prewar times is fair at present also?

Witness: We think 10 per cent. profit above actual cost is not unreasonable. Manufacturing firms were given 10 per cent. profit during the war, that is why we are so hard up now.

President. Working out the figures on the basis of your percentages profit seems high.

Witness: We don't think so. There is nothing in our contingencies except that 10 per cent. profit. Our present quotation leaves no profit altogether. We put in profit because you would not believe us that we are taking no profit.

President: Is it not surprising that in view of the considerable changes brought about by the war you still stick to the same 100 per cent. in calculating your cost as before?

Witness: The cost of labour has gone up high and the cost of European supervision is now about three times more than what it was before.

President. I expected variations of some kind.

Witness: We have not given full details of our figures.

President: Would an increased import duty increase your trade expenses?

Witness: We charge an amount for import duty on the cost of our materials. Our trade expenses are based on the best output which is 100 per cent.

President: At a time of keen competition is it safe to count on the same percentage?

Witness: We cannot cut much if we cut more we work at a loss.

President: What is your full capacity for manufacturing wagons?

Witness: Roughly speaking 720. This is based on about 60 wagons a month. In 1909 we turned out 750 wagons.

In reply to Mr. Ginwala witness suggested that there should be protection for fabricated iron.

Mr. Ginwala: How do you explain that your price is higher than the British price?

Witness: If the British manufacturers take into account the actual cost of labour then their prices should be much more. If continental steel is used the cost becomes less.

Mr. Ginwala: But continental steel of British type can be had here?

Witness: We use only British steel.

Mr. Kale: Do you think the disparity between your price and the British price will continue long?

Witness: We cannot say. They cannot continue this for long.

Mr. Kale: Then you expect your difficulty will be reduced in a few years?

Witness: Unless something is done we would not be here then. We will have to shut our concern.

Mr. Kale: Do you think that this industry should remain in the country?

Witness: Yes, then more money will remain in the country. Certainly the country will benefit if Government pays something more now. In the course of ten years this extra money now paid will be fully recouped.

Mr. Kale: Do you think Government is taking a shortsighted view in the matter of wagons?

Witness: Yes.

President: Would not in another five years half the total engineering work be done in this country?

Witness: We do not know the amount of tenders going to be offered in this country, but we say that engineering firms will be able to turn out four times the work now being done.

Mr. Kale: The Government of India has estimated to spend £70,000,000 on store purchase for railways in the next three or four years. How much of this do your estimate should be spent on engineering works or what is the capacity of engineering firms in India?

Witness: If it is a programme for ten years people would put more money on engineering works. Three or four years is a very short period. Our works can turn out work worth Rs. 2 crores a year.

Mr. Kale: Is it your case that Government should satisfy themselves that your prices are reasonable and they should pay that price?

Witness: Yes. We are now constructing wagons out of charity. Government can see our books to satisfy themselves.

Mr. Kale: Do you mean to say that the increase of price Government will have to pay is a price the country should pay for developing this industry in India?

Witness: Yes. It is continuous programme. For the next ten years Indian manufacturers will be able to compete with British firms.

Mr. Mather: Do you find Indian made steel satisfactory?

Mr. Skinner: Yes for general purposes Indian steel is as good as imported steel.

The enquiry was adjourned.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please publish the following in your next issue and oblige.

I stood for the Thana District as an independent Liberal candidate for the ensuing elections of the Bombay Legislative Council. Long after I had made this announcement in the papers, the Secretary of the Western India Liberal Association wrote to me a letter which I got on the 8th ultimo. It ran as follows:—

"I am glad to inform you that our Association has selected you as their candidate for the Thana District rural constituency. If you have got anything to say in the matter please reply before the 12th instant as after that date we intend to publish the names."

I could not reply to it in time owing to pressure of work and absence from Thana. My unavoidable silence seems to have been construed into a consent and my name was published as their candidate. I wrote to the Secretary that I was not standing as their candidate and expressed my regret for not replying to their letter earlier owing to unavoidable circumstances.

Some of my friends of the Maharashtra Swarajya Party having found what position I wanted to occupy, approached me asking me to stand as a candidate for their Party. In the discussion that followed with them they noticed that I was neither for wrecking the Councils nor for keeping the seats vacant if the Party was in a minority. These principles not appearing to run quite counter to theirs, though I was unwilling to subscribe to their creed *in toto*, I was selected by them as their candidate with these reservations. It will be seen that by joining the Swarajya Party, which I intend doing, I am making no change in my political views. There is no such Party as Independent Liberals in the country and I do not consider that by joining the Maharashtra Swarajya Party I am sacrificing my principles. But I may assure my sympathisers and supporters that they are at liberty to reconsider their position in the light of statement now made. I am still hopeful that they will stand by the promises they have made to me.—Yours, etc.,

GOVIND BALWANT PRADHAN.

Thana, Oct. 4.

COUNCIL CANDIDATES AND FOREIGN CLOTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I believe there are few voters that are not for boycotting foreign yarn and cloth.—Excluding them, I would ask all other voters to take care that they do not vote for candidates who use foreign yarn and cloth or allow members of their family to use the same. Besides, all of us that take this view should hasten to bring to the notice of the public, the names of such candidates in order to help voters in making their choice.—Youre, etc.

"D".

October, 5.

SWARAJ PARTY AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the Congress has removed the ban on the Council-entry, it is natural that persons desirous of working out the reforms will seek selections all round, as also the Swarajists who profess that they enter the Councils to extract as much out of them as is consistent with constitution and, if not, to wreck them. We have had enough experience of these reforms and we still hold that we can get nothing substantial by entering into the Councils. Those to whom Councils were left by the Congress, have tried their best and the result of their three year's hard labour is before the country in the shape of the Princess Protection Act and the Salt-Tax. The Swarajists are now desirous of carrying out a totally new programme and in order to help them and to enable them to exercise their fullest strength, it is but prudent that they enter the Councils in an overwhelming majority.

It will, therefore, be only just and fair if we allow the Swarajists a free hand in capturing the Councils and I, therefore, beg to suggest both the Committees in all constituencies should leave their seats to be filled in by nomination or selection by Shriyut Deshbandhoo Das, Pt. Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan.

The above gentlemen have all along been carrying a vigilant propaganda and if the suggestion is accepted the Legislative Assembly will be all that could be desired and the leaders of the movement will have a chance of making their attempts to achieve their desired goal and the country will only then be able to see what could possibly come out of the Councils even by putting their best brains to it. Yours, etc.

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22 MILE SWIMMING COMPETITION

YOUTH OF 17 WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

Under the auspices of the Indian Life Saving Society, a 22-mile swimming competition from Chandernagore to Aheeritolah was held to-day. There were in all 20 competitors, one from Benares, three from Madras and sixteen from Calcutta amongst whom there was one Britisher, named P. T. E. Frederick Strath of the Cameron Highlanders. The youngest competitor was 16 years old and the oldest was 33. The competitors left Chandernagore at 1-10 p.m. and Ashutosh Dutt of the Indian Life Saving Society, Calcutta, who was first to reach Calcutta swam a distance of 22 miles in 4 hours 58 minutes. He is only 17, and this is the second year that he has secured the Championship. The second man was Birendranath Pall of the Central Swimming Club, Calcutta. He came in, 6 minutes later, and K. C. Chakravarti (of Benares) and M. L. Dutta of the College Quare Calcutta was the third and took9 minutes further to cover the distance. Frederick Strath was the 12th man. He took 5 hours and 50 minutes.

The Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjee followed the competitors and encouraged them.

MAULANA HASRAT'S SENTENCE.

The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

Maulana Hasrat Mohani's dissatisfaction with the attitude adopted by the trying Magistrate led him to non-co-operate with the court. Consequently his refusal to cross-examine some of the prosecution witnesses or to produce his defence render it very difficult to determine whether he was really guilty of the offences laid to his charge. But whether guilty or otherwise, the thundering sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment, for an offence which is committed by a majority of the prisoners, in Indian jails, cannot fail to evoke public sympathy with the prisoners. And this sympathy will be intensified when it is considered that on the sume day a European thief, whom the Allahabad Magistrate stigmatised as a public menace and who was guilty of a more serious offence, got only one year for escaping from the lock up. Further comment is superfluous.

NOMINATION AND POLLING DATES IN ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Oct. 5.

Nominations for elections in Assam for the Legislative Assembly and the Assam Council will take place on October 27th and polling between November 16th and 27th. The dates for various constituencies will be notified on October 13th.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

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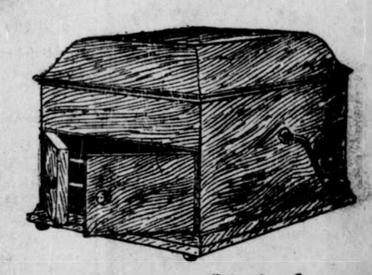

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